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FIRST RECORDS  
OF  
BRITISH FLOWERING PLANTS



FIRST RECORDS  
OF  
BRITISH FLOWERING PLANTS

COMPILED BY  
WILLIAM A. CLARKE, F.L.S.

Second Edition  
(REVISED AND CORRECTED)

“Ego vero . . . ad incunabula nostra pergam.”  
Cic. *Att.* ii. 15.

LONDON  
WEST, NEWMAN & CO., 54, HATTON GARDEN  
1900

Plants: Great Britain  
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## P R E F A C E

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THIS attempt to add a chapter to the History of British Botany first appeared by instalments in the *Journal of Botany*, 1892-6, and was afterwards published as a separate work.

In order to make the extracts as concise as possible, the old names used by the authors quoted were generally omitted, the quotations being limited to the locality in which the plant was observed, and the date and name of discoverer if specified. This limitation, it has since been thought, materially detracted from the interest of many of the quotations, and in the present edition this defect has been remedied, involving, of course, a revision of the work throughout. The names used by RAY and other old authors often consist of many words, and give interesting short descriptions of the plants referred to. Moreover, it seemed to me desirable that those qualified to do so should be enabled to test the accuracy of my identifications without having to refer to the original sources of the extracts.

In the few years which have elapsed since the first publication of the list, many desirable corrections have been brought to my notice, apart from the matter above referred to, and these have been incorporated in the present edition.

I am bound especially to mention that the excellent *Flora of Kent*, recently published by MESSRS. HANBURY and

MARSHALL, contains records for a considerable number of Kentish plants earlier than those I had previously considered the first, and these I have been kindly permitted to quote. I have generally referred to the fact when thus aided.

During the publication of the list in the *Journal of Botany*, I received much valuable assistance from the editor, Mr. JAMES BRITTEN, F.L.S., of the British Museum, and the present edition of course retains the benefit of his suggestions and improvements.

1, WARNBOROUGH ROAD, OXFORD :

*May, 1900.*

# INTRODUCTION

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TO THOSE INTERESTED in the British Flora—and their number is daily increasing—such questions as the following must often arise: “Who first found this plant, and when and where?” “How long has it been known to botanists as a British plant?” And it is somewhat surprising that answers to such questions are not generally to be obtained by reference to any of the Floras of the country now in use. Here and there this information is supplied with regard to certain plants, but it is often absent, and only to be obtained by prolonged searches amongst old Herbals and scarce botanical works.

In Messrs. Trimen and Dyer’s excellent *Flora of Middlesex*, published in 1869, the “first record” of each species therein described as a native of that county was given, and, in many cases, this was in fact, and was stated to be, the first record of the plant as British. Subsequent authors of County Floras have generally followed this good example; but it is evident that this information as to a particular county is a different thing from the same with reference to the British Isles at large. An attempt has therefore been made in the following pages to extract from printed botanical works published in Great Britain the earliest notice of each distinct species of our native and naturalized plants, and thus it is hoped to supply a gap in our British Floras.

In this undertaking some limits had necessarily to be observed. It seemed that the earliest works affording



definite information on the subject were those of William Turner, commencing with his *Libellus de re herbaria novus*, published in 1538. This, therefore, has been treated as the starting point, though with regard to some few plants, especially our native trees, earlier notices may be found.

As to the species included in the list, the last edition of the *London Catalogue* has been taken as a basis, and the earliest record sought of each separately numbered species, but excluding (1) the evidently introduced plants printed in italics, and (2) those only found in the Channel Islands, which cannot properly be considered British. In the critical genera—*Hieracium* and *Rubus*—a selection only of the numerous species (?) enumerated in the *London Catalogue* has been dealt with.

A difficult matter to decide in many cases has been—What is a sufficient first record? a plant being often vaguely mentioned in an old Herbal without locality or any clear indication that it was known to the writer as British. It has been found impracticable to lay down any precise rule in such cases; but where the plant under consideration is a common one, and well known to be indigenous, a mere reference to it by any name by which it can be identified has been accepted as a sufficient record, unless there appeared some reason to doubt whether the writer knew it as British. For example, in searching for a first record of *Anemone nemorosa*, we find the plant pretty clearly referred to by Turner in his *Herbal* as a kind of *Ranunculus*; there is no evidence in his description that he knew it as a British plant, but there can be no reason to doubt it. The *Herbal* contains a good figure of the plant, and Turner says it grows “in woddess and shaddish places in April.” This is enough. In other cases, of course, greater care has been taken to obtain a record containing some internal evidence that the plant was



known to the writer as British ; and in some instances, where the earliest record is unsatisfactory, but cannot be altogether rejected, a second later and more satisfactory one has been added. It must not, however, be assumed that in all cases where more than one record is extracted the first is considered a doubtful one, as sometimes the object is merely to illustrate the gradual knowledge of the plant, or to give a localised record.

At the head of each genus is the name thus—" *Clematis* Linn." ; and I have now added in brackets the name of the botanist or old author who first used that *name*, though, perhaps, not for the same plant. It must be borne in mind that these names in brackets form no part of the present scientific name of the genus. They are added merely to indicate the *age* and *origin* of the *name* ; and it is interesting to note that many of our generic names are about two thousand years old, and a few considerably older.

As to nomenclature : our British plants have undergone much change in this respect during the last twenty years. On the whole, I am ready to admit that recent changes have been made for some good and sufficient reason ; but in a few cases, where, by the application of the " laws of priority," a long established and generally used name has been displaced for an earlier one which has been practically forgotten, the change seems to me both unnecessary and objectionable. In the following list the names used are generally those of the last edition of the *London Catalogue*, and wherever I have deviated from this authority I have always adopted some well-known name about which there is no ambiguity, and in most cases one upheld by *Index Kewensis*—e.g. I have followed the latter authority in preferring *Corydalis* of Ventenat to *Neckeria* of Scopoli ; *Brassica nigra* Koch to *B. Sinapioides* Roth ; *Helianthemum*

*vulgare* Gaertn. to *H. Chamæcistus* Mill.; *Oxycoccus palustris* Pers. to *Schollera Oxycoccus* Roth.; *Daboecia* Don to *Boretta* Neck.; *Primula vulgaris* Huds. to *P. acaulis* Linn.; *Chlora* Linn. to *Blackstonia* Huds.; *Mertensia* Roth. to *Pneumaria* Hill; *Calystegia* R. Br. to *Volvulus* Medic.; *Ulmus campestris* Huds. to *U. surculosa* Stokes; *Betula alba* Linn. to *B. verrucosa* Ehrh.; *Cladium Mariscus* R. Brown to *C. jamaicense* Crantz; *Carex stricta* Good. to *C. Hudsonii* Ar. Benn.; *C. glauca* Scop. to *C. flacca* Schreb.; and *Triodia* R. Brown to *Sieglingia* of Bernhardt. There remain a few cases in which I have adopted names now rejected by both the before-mentioned authorities—*e. g.* Curtis's name *Ranunculus hirsutus* seems to me to have such strong claims to retention that I have been unable to follow modern authorities in substituting the earlier *R. sardous* of Crantz. Curtis gave the former name to this species when he figured and described it, more than a hundred years ago, in his grand *Flora Londinensis*, and it has always been best known by that name, in England at any rate, ever since. Moreover, there are some doubts whether *R. sardous* of Crantz is exactly our plant. For similar reasons I have retained *Trifolium maritimum* Huds., *Carduus tenuiflorus* Curtis, and one or two others. I think that it will be found that the nomenclature of the list is such as can cause no inconvenience to any one, and I have hopes that it may meet with the approval of some. I have taken some pains to get the names with their references correct, and hope that the list may prove useful in that respect.

## LIST OF WORKS REFERRED TO, WITH THE ABBREVIATIONS USED

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*Ann. & Mag. N. H.* Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Ser. i. 1838-47; ser. ii. 1848-57; ser. iii. 1858-67; ser. iv. 1868-77, &c.

*Bab. Man.* Manual of British Botany. By C. C. Babington, F.R.S., &c. 8 editions, 1843 to 1881.

*Backhouse, Mon.* "Monograph of the British Hieracia." By James Backhouse, Junr., 1856.

*Baxter.* British Phænogamous Botany. By William Baxter. 6 vols. 1834-43.

*Blackst. Fasc.* Fasciculus Plantarum circa Harefield sponte nascentium. By John Blackstone. 1737.

*Blackst. Spec.* Specimen Botanicum quo Plantarum plurium variorum Angliæ indigenarum loci natales illustrantur. By J. Blackstone. 1746.

*Bot. Gaz.* Botanical Gazette. Edited by A. Henfrey. 1849-51.

*Bot. Guide.* The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales. By D. Turner and L. W. Dillwyn. 1805.

*Clus. rar.* "Rariorum Plantarum Historia." By C. Clusius. 1601.

*Curtis, Fl. Lond.* Flora Londinensis. By William Curtis. 1777-98.

*Dicks. Crypt. Fasc.* Plantarum Cryptog. Britanniae Fasc. 1-4, 1785-1801. (Fasc. ii. 1790 is the one quoted.)

*Dill. Hort. Elth.* Hortus Elthamensis. By J. J. Dillenius. 2 vols. 1732.

*E. B.* English Botany, ed. i. By Sir J. E. Smith and James Sowerby. 36 vols. 1790-1814.

*E. B. Suppl.* Supplement to the above, vol. 1, 1831; vol. 2, 1834; vol. 3, 1843; vol. 4, 1849; and vol. 5, 1865 (but the plates in each vol. are dated, and these are the dates quoted).

*Fl. Berks.* The Flora of Berkshire. By G. C. Druce, Hon. M.A. Oxon. 1897.

*Fl. Cambs.* Flora of Cambridgeshire. By C. C. Babington, F.R.S. 1860.

*Fl. Essex.* The Flora of Essex. By G. S. Gibson. 1862.



*Fl. Kent.* The Flora of Kent. By F. J. Hanbury, F.L.S., and Rev. E. S. Marshall, M.A., F.L.S. 1899.

*Fl. Middx.* The Flora of Middlesex. By H. Trimen and W. T. T. Dyer. 1869.

*Forster Tonbr.* Flora Tonbridgensis. By T. F. Forster. 1816.

*Ger.* The Herball, or General Historie of Plantes gathered by Jolin Gerard. 1597.

*Germ. em.* The above Herball enlarged and amended. By Thomas Johnson. 1833. [Reprinted 1636.]

*Hook. Br. Fl.* The British Flora. By Sir W. J. Hooker, ed. 1, 1830; ed. 4, 1838.

*Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag.* Companion to Curtis's Botanical Magazine. By Sir W. J. Hooker. 2 vols. 1835-6.

*Hook. Fl. Lond.* Curtis's Flora Londinensis. Continued by Sir W. J. Hooker. 1816-28.

*Hook. Fl. Scot.* Flora Scotica. By Sir W. J. Hooker. 1821.

*Hook. Stud. Fl.* The Student's Flora. By Sir J. D. Hooker. Ed. 1, 1870; ed. 2, 1878; ed. 3, 1884.

*How, Phyt.* Phytologia Britannica natales exhibens Indigenarum Stirpium sponte emergentium. [By William How.] 1650.

*Huds.* Flora Anglica. By William Hudson. Lond. 1762; and ed. 2, 1778.

*Johns. Kent* and *Johns. Eric.* Iter Plantarum Investigationis . . . in Agrum Cantianum; and Ericetum Hamstedianum. 1629. By Thomas Johnson.

*Johns. Kent.* (1632) and *Johns. Enum.* Descriptio Itineris Plantarum Investigationis . . . in Agrum Cantianum A.D. 1632; et Enumeratio Plantarum in Ericeto Hampstediano locisq. vicinis crescentium. 1632.

*Johns. Merc. Bot.* Mercurius Botanicus. By Tho. Johnson. 1634. Second part, 1641.

[The three preceding are quoted from Ralph's reprint of Johnson's *Opuscula*, published by Pamplin in 1847.]

*Journ. Bot.* Journal of Botany, quoted by dates from vol. i. (1863) to the present time.

*Lightf. Fl. Scot.* Flora Scotica. By John Lightfoot, A.M. 2 vols. 1877.

*Lindl. Syn.* Synopsis of the British Flora. By John Lindley. Lond. (1829); and ed. 2 (1835).

*Linn. Soc. Trans.* Transactions of the Linnean Society. Lond. 1791, and in progress.

*Lob. Adv.* Stirpium Adversaria Nova. By P. Pena and Mathias de Lobel. 1570; and part ii. 1605.

*Lob. Obs.* Stirpium Historia, sive Observationes. By M. de Lobel, 1576.

*Lob. Illust.* Stirpium Illustrationes. By the same; accurate Gul. How. 1655.

*L. Cat.* The London Catalogue of British Plants. 9 editions, 1844 to 1895.

*Martyn's Tournefort.* Tournefort's History of Plants growing about Paris . . . translated into English and accommodated to the plants growing in Great Britain. By John Martyn, F.R.S. 2 vols. 1732.

*Merrett.* Pinax Rerum Naturalium Brit. Auct. Christophero Merrett. 1666. (Quoted from the reprint of 1667.)

*Morison Hist. Ox.* "Plantarum Historiæ Universalis Oxo-niensis." [By Robert Morison.] Part ii. 1680, and part iii. 1699.

*Morison. Umb.* Plantarum Umbelliferarum Distributio nova . . . Authore R. Morison.

*Park. Parad.* Paradisi in Sole; Paradisus Terrestris. [By John Parkinson.] 1629.

*Park. Theatr.* Theatrum Botanicum . . . an Herball . . . By John Parkinson. 1640.

*Pet. Gram. Conc.* "Graminum Muscorum, &c., Brit. Concordia." By James Petiver. 1716.

*Pet. Herb. Brit.* Herbarii Brit. clariss. D. Raii Catalogus. By James Petiver. Tab. 1-50, 1713; tab. 51-72, 1715.

*Pennant.* Thos. Pennant's "Tour in Scotland and Voyage to the Hebrides." 1774.

*Phytol.* The Phytologist. Conducted by Geo. Luxford. 5 vols. 1841-54. Ditto, new series, edited by A. Irvine. 6 vols. 1855-63.

*Plot.* The Natural History of Oxfordshire. By Rob. Plot, 1677.

*Pluk. Phyt.* Leonardi Plukenetii Phytographia. Partes i. and ii. 1691; pars. iii. 1692.

*Purton Midl. Fl.* A Botanical Description of British Plants in the Midland Counties. By T. Purton. 2 vols. 1817. Appendix, 1821.

*Ray, C. C. or R. C. C.* "Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium." By John Ray. 1660.

*R. C. C. App.* i. and ii. Appendices to the above, dated respectively 1663 and 1685.

*Ray, Cat.* Catalogus Plant. Angl. et Insularum adjacentium. . . . Op. Joannis Raii. 1670; and ed. 2, 1677.

*Ray, Fascic.* Fasciculus Stirpium, Brit. post editum Plant. Angl. Cat. observatarum a Joanne Raio et ab amicis. . . . Lond. 1688.

*Ray, Hist.* Historia Plantarum. By John Ray. Vol. i. 1686; vol. ii. 1688; vol. iii. 1704.

*Ray, Syn.* Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Brit. Auct. J. Raio. Ed. 1, 1690; ed. 2, 1696; and ed. 3 [edited by Dillenius], 1724.

*Relhan.* Flora Cantabrigiensis. 1785; and ed. 2, 1802.

*Rose.* The Appendix to the 'Elements of Botany.' By Hugh Rose. 1775.

*Sibbald, Scot. Illust.* Scotia Illustrata. By Rob. Sibbald. 1684.

*Sibth. Fl. Oxon.* Flora Oxoniensis. Auct. J. Sibthorp. 1794.

*Sm. Engl. Fl.* The English Flora. By Sir J. E. Smith. 4 vols. 1824-28.

*Sm. Fl. Brit.* Flora Britannica. Auct. J. E. Smith. 3 vols. 1800-4.

*Symons. Syn.* Synopsis Plantarum Insulis Britannicis indigenarum. By Rev. J. Symons. 1798.

*Syme, E. B.* English Botany. Edited by J. T. Boswell-Syme. Ed. 3. 12 vols. 1863-86.

*Turner, Rob.* "Botanologia." 1664.

*Turn.* William Turner's Herball. Part i. 1551; part ii. 1562; part iii. 1568.

*Turn. Lib.* "Libellus de re herbaria novus." By William Turner. Originally published in 1538; reprinted in facsimile, with notes, &c. By B. D. Jackson, F.L.S. 1877.

*Turn. Names.* The Names of Herbes. By William Turner. 1548. Quoted from the E. D. S. reprint. Edited by James Britten, F.L.S. 1881.

*With. Bot. Arr.* A Botanical Arrangement of British Plants, &c. By William Withering, M.D., F.R.S. Ed. 1, 1776; ed. 2, with references to figures, by Jonathan Stokes, M.D. 1787-92; and ed. 3, 1796.

## OLD WRITERS REFERRED TO AS AUTHORITIES FOR GENERIC NAMES

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*Hippocrates* (B.C. 459–361).

“Opera quæ extant” cur. Cornario, 1554.

*Theophrastus* (B.C. 396–303).

‘Historia Plantarum.’ 1644. [A Latin translation of his works appeared in 1483.]

*Dioscorides* (fl. A.D. 50).

‘De Materia medica.’ 1478. Ditto, with Comm. by *Matthiolus*. 1548, 1570, &c.

*Pliny* (A.D. 23–78).

‘Historia Mundi.’ 1468. Holland’s translation, 1601.

*Brunfels*, Otho (1464–1534).

‘Herbarum Icones.’ 1530, &c.

*Cordus*, Valerius (1515–1544).

On Dioscorides. 1549, 1561.

*Gesner*, Conrad (1516–1565).

Hist. Plant. et vires ex Diosc. 1541.

*Fuchs* or *Fuchs*, Leonard (1501–1565).

Hist. Plant. 1542 (516 fig.; very good).

*Bock*, Hieronymus (“Tragus”).

Hist. Plant. 1532, 1562.

*Dodonæus*, Rembert.

‘Pemptades,’ 1583, 1616.

*Dalechamps*, Jacques (1513–1588).

Hist. Plant. 1586.

*Lonicer*, Adam (1528–1586).

Natural History. 1551.

*Cæsalpinus*, Andreas (1519–1603).

De Plantis. 1583. Proposed a system of classification according to the nature of the flower, fruit and seeds.

*Columna*, Fabius (1567–1650).

History of Plants. 1592.

*Bauhin*, J. (1541–1613).

Hist. Pl. 1650.

*Bauhin*, Caspar (1560–1624).

“Pinax.” [Index to Dioscorides, &c.] 1623.

*Renealm*, P. Specimen Hist. Pl. 1611.



*Tournefort*, Joseph P. (1656-1708).

‘*Institutiones rei herbariæ.*’ 1700.

*Boerhaave*, Hermann (1668-1738).

*History of Plants.* 1721.

*Plumier*, C. (1646-1704).

‘*Nova Plant. Americ. Genera.*’ 1703.

*Micheli*, P. A.

‘*Nova Plantarum Genera.*’ 1729.

*Haller*, Albrecht von (1708-1777).

*Enumeratio Stirp. Helv.* 1742.

*Dillenius*, J. J. (1687-1747).

‘*Historia Muscorum.*’ 1741. And other works.

*Linnæus*, Carolus (1707-1778).

‘*Systema Naturæ.*’ 1735. ‘*Genera Plantarum.*’ 1737.

‘*Species Plantarum.*’ 1753.

*See ERRATA, page 190.*



FIRST RECORDS  
OF  
BRITISH FLOWERING PLANTS.

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**CLEMATIS** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Traveller's Joy*.

**C. Vitalba** L. Sp. Pl. 544 (1753). 1548.

"*Vitis sylvestris solani folijs* Hегuine [*Hedgvine*] . . . groweth plentuously betwene Ware and Barckway in the hedges."—Turn. Names, G. viij. back.

**THALICTRUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Meadow Rue*.

**T. alpinum** L. Sp. Pl. 545 (1753). 1690.

"*Thalictrum minimum montanum atro rubens foliis splendentibus*. . . . In Alpibus Arvonix [Carnarvonshire] . . . D. Lloyd."—Ray, Syn. ed. i. 62.

**T. minus** L. Sp. Pl. 546 (1753). 1660.

"*Thalictrum minus* Ger. . . . About Newmarket," Cambs.—Ray, Cat. Cant. 162. Probably the form *T. saxatile*.—See Bab. Fl. Cambs. p. 1.

**T. majus** Crantz Stirp. Austr. ii. 80 (1763). 1796.

"Discovered by Mr. E. Robson about two miles from Darlington," Durham.—With. Bot. Arr. ed. 3, 502.

**T. flavum** L. Sp. Pl. 546 (1753). 1597.

"*Thalictrum majus*. . . . Alongst the ditch sides leading from Kentish streete unto Saint Thomas Watrings the place of execution, on the right hande" [Surrey]; also "upon the Thames bankes leading from Blacke Wall to Woolwich neere London" [Kent].—Ger. 1067.

**ANEMONE** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*)**A. Pulsatilla** L. Sp. Pl. 539 (1753). 1551.

“Anemone . . . groweth . . . about Oxforde in Eng-  
lande as my frende Falconer toulde me.”—Turn. i. C. v.  
back (with a figure resembling this species).

**A. nemorosa** L. Sp. Pl. 541 (1753). 1562.

“Ranunculus . . . the fourth kinde . . . with a white  
floure,” which “groweth in woddes and shaddish places in  
April.”—Turn. ii. 114<sup>b</sup> (with a good figure).

**ADONIS** Linn. (*Matthiolus.*) *Pheasant's Eye.***A. autumnalis** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 771 (1762). 1548.

“Anthenus . . . the thirde kinde . . . I have sene it in  
Englande but very rare . . . red mathes alij red mayde  
wed.”—Turn. Names, B. j.

**MYOSURUS** Linn. (*Dodonæus.*) *Mousetail.***M. minimus** L. Sp. Pl. 284 (1753). 1597.

“Mouse-taile groweth upon a barren ditch banke as you  
go from London to a village called Hampsteed; in a field  
as you go from Edmonton, a village neere London, unto a  
house thereby called Pims,” &c.—Ger. 345.

**RANUNCULUS** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Crowfoot.***R. aquatilis** L. (aggregate). 1562.

“Ranunculus . . . the fourth kinde . . . with a white  
floure,” which “swimmeth above the water in poules for  
the most part of Summer.”—Turn. ii. 114<sup>b</sup>.

**R. circinatus** Sibth. Fl. Oxon. 175 (1794). 1794.

“Christ-church meadows” (Oxford).—Sibth. l. c.

**R. fluitans** Lam. Fl. Fr. iii. 184 (1778). 1839.

“In Cambs,” &c.—Bab. in Ann. N. H. iii. 229. First  
record by this name; but it is the *R. fluvialis* of Sibthorp  
Fl. Oxon (1794); also Ray’s “Fennel-leaved Water-Crow-  
foot. . . in the river Ouse [Isis] about Oxford,” Ray  
Cat. 259 (1670) was probably this.—See Druce’s Fl.  
Berks, p. 13.

**R. trichophyllus** Chaix in Vill. Fl. Dauph. i. 335  
(1786). 1855.

“Plentiful in Cambs, Norfolk, and Suffolk.”—Bab. in

Ann. N. H. ser. 2, xvi. 390. [*R. aquatilis*  $\beta$  *trichophyllus* (Godr.).—Bab. Man. ed. 3, p. 5 (1851)].

**R. Drouetti** F. Schultz ex Godron Fl. Fr. i. 24 (1848).  
1855.

“In Cambs,” &c.—Bab. in Ann. N. H. ser. 2, xvi. 393.  
“First found and distinguished by the Rev. W. W. Newbould in 1846.”—Bab. Fl. Cambs. p. 3.

**R. heterophyllus** Bab. in Ann. N. H. ser. 2, xvi. 393 (1855).  
1855.

“Cambridge,” &c.—Babington, l. c. *R. aquatilis* Sm. E. B. 101 (1793) represents this species. [*R. aquatilis*  $\alpha$  *heterophyllus* Bab. Man. ed. 3, p. 5 (1851).]

**R. peltatus** Bab. l. c. 398 (1855).  
1855.

“First distinguished as a British species by F. J. A. Hort in Monmouthshire.”—Bab. l. c.

**R. Baudotii** Godron in Mém. de l'Acad. de Nancy (1839).  
1855.

“Edinburgh; Shirehampton, near Bristol,” &c.—Bab. in Ann. N. H. ser. 2, xvi. 395.

**R. tripartitus** DC. Ic. Pl. Gall. 15, t. 49 (1808).  
1848.

“*R. innominatus*” of L. Cat. ed. 2. “Near Claremont House, Surrey.”—E. B. Suppl. 2946 (1848).

**R. Lenormandi** F. Schultz in Flora 726 (1837).  
1843.

“*R. hederaceus*  $\beta$  *grandiflorus*” (Bab. Man. ed. 1, p. 5). Identified as *R. Lenormandi* in Ann. N. H. ser. i. xvi. 141 (1845). “Near Coniston Water.”—James Backhouse, Phytol. ii. 467 (1846).

**R. hederaceus** L. Sp. Pl. 556 (1753).  
1632.

Between Sandwich and Canterbury. Johns. Kent, p. 29 (same name).

**R. sceleratus** L. Sp. Pl. 551 (1753).  
1538.

Referred to in Turner's ‘Libellus’ under “*Ranunculus* . . . Secundum genus.” 1632. “*Ranunculus rotundifolius* forte *Apium risus*.”—Johns. Eric. 12.

**R. ophioglossifolius** Vill. Fl. Dauph. iii. 731 (1789).  
1883.

Found in 1878 near Hythe, S. Hants, by Mr. Henry Groves.—Journ. Bot. 1883, p. 51.

**R. Flammula** L. Sp. Pl. 548 (1753). 1548.

“Flamula . . . Sperewurte . . . groweth in moyste places.”—Turn. Names H. iij.

**R. reptans** L. Sp. Pl. 549 (1753). 1777.

“At the west end of Loch-Leven in Kinross-shire, Dr. Parsons.”—Lightfoot Fl. Scot. i. 289 (figured on title-page).

**R. scoticus** Marshall in Journ. Bot. 1898, p. 103. 1892.

Highland Lakes in W. Scotland.—Rev. E. S. Marshall in Journ. Bot. 1892, p. 289 (as *R. petiolaris*).

**R. Lingua** L. Sp. Pl. 549 (1753). 1632.

“Ranunculus flammeus major, Tab.”—Johns. Kent, 31. But Gerard may have known the plant.—See Herb. p. 813.

**R. auricomus** L. Sp. Pl. 551 (1753). 1597.

Figured and described Ger. 807. “Growes in meadowes and about the sides of woods.”—Ger. em. 953 (1633). Turner also has a figure of it.—Herb. Pt. 2, 113<sup>b</sup> (1562).

**R. acris** L. Sp. Pl. 554 (1753). 1597.

“Ranunculus surrectis cauliculis. It chanced that, walking in the fields next unto the Theater by London, in the company of a worshipfull marchant named master Nicholas Lete, I founde one of this kinde there with double flowers.”—Ger. 804.

**R. repens** L. Sp. Pl. 554 (1753). 1597.

“Ranunculus pratensis etiamque hortensis . . . In pastures and medowes almost everywhere.”—Ger. 805.

**R. bulbosus** L. Sp. Pl. 554 (1753). 1538.

Turner’s “Crowfote . . . Kyngcuppe aut a Golland.” Turn. Libellus (sub “Ranunculus”).

**R. hirsutus** Curtis Fl. Lond. ii. 40 (c. 1778). 1663.

“Ranunculus rectus foliis pallidioribus hirsutus. J. B. . . . In locis humidis et lutosus ubi per hyemem aquæ stagnârunt.”—R. C. C. App. i. 8. “Below Hampstead in the meadows betwixt the Town and Heath.”—Merrett, 102.

**R. parviflorus** L. Syst. ed. x. 1087 (1759). 1634.

“Ranunculus parvus echinatus Ger. em. . . . In locis humidis.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. p. 63. “Ranunculus hirsutus annuus flore minimo.”—In Cambs. R. C. C. App. i. 8 (1663).



**R. arvensis** L. Sp. Pl. 555 (1753). 1597.

“*Ranunculus arvorum* . . . groweth commonly in fallow fieldes where corne hath beene lately sown.”—Ger. 805.

**R. Ficaria** L. Sp. Pl. 550 (1753). 1548.

“*Chelidonium minus* . . . Figwurt groweth under the shaddowes of asshe trees.”—Turn. Names, D. v.

**CALTHA** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Marsh Marigold.*

**C. palustris** L. Sp. Pl. 558 (1753). 1548.

“*Chameleuce* . . . called in Northumberlande a Lucken gollande . . . groweth in watery middowes with a leafe like a water Rose” [Water-lily].—Turn. Names, C. ij. (cf. Turn. Herb. Pt. i. sub *Chameleuce*).

**C. radicans** T. F. Forster in Linn. Trans. viii. 324, t. 17 (1807). 1807.

“In Scotia, J. Dickson.”—Linn. Trans. l. c.

**TROLLIUS** Linn. (*Gesner.*) *Globe Flower.*

**T. europæus** L. Sp. Pl. 556 (1753). 1597.

“*Ranunculus globosus* . . . In most places of Yorkshire and Lancashire.”—Ger. 809.

**HELLEBORUS** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Hellebore.*

**H. viridis** L. Sp. Pl. 558 (1753). 1562.

“That kinde of bear-foot . . . whereof groweth great plentye in a parke besyde Colchester, and in the west parke besyde Morpeth a litle from the river called Wanspek.”—Turn. ii. 160<sup>b</sup>. “In some woods in Northamptonshire.”—Park. Theatr. 212 (1640).

**H. foetidus** L. Sp. Pl. 558 (1753). 1597.

“*Helleboraster maximus* . . . growes wilde in many woods and shadowie places in England.”—Ger. 826. “At Cherry Hinton” (Cambs).—R. C. C. App. i. 6.

**AQUILEGIA** Linn. (*Tragus.*) *Columbine.*

**A. vulgaris** L. Sp. Pl. 533 (1753). 1570.

“*Aquilina* . . . *pratensis etiam est Angliæ.*”—Lob. Adv. 339. “Many about Broadsworth and Hample woods” (Yorkshire).—How, Phyt. 9 (1650).

**ACONITUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Monkshood.***A. Napellus** L. Sp. Pl. 532 (1753). 1821.

Found by Rev. Edw. Whitehead [in 1819] “in a truly wild state on the bank of a brook, and on the river Teme in Herefordshire.”—Purton, *Midland Flora*, iii. 47, note.

**ACTÆA** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Bane-berry.***A. spicata** L. Sp. Pl. 504 (1753). 1597.

“Christophoriana . . . Herbe Christopher groweth in the north parts of England, neere unto the house of the right worshipfull Sir William Bowes.”—Ger. 829. [No doubt Sir W. B., of Barnard Castle, Durham.]

**BERBERIS** Linn. (*Brunfels.*) *Barberry.***B. vulgaris** L. Sp. Pl. 330 (1753). 1597.

“The Barberry bushe growes of itself . . . about a gentleman’s house called Master Monke, dwelling in a village called Iver [Bucks], two miles from Colebrooke, where most of the hedges are nothing else but Barberrie bushes.”—Ger. 1144.

**NYMPHÆA** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*) *Water Lily.***N. alba** and **lutea** L. Sp. Pl. 510 (1753). 1562.

“Nymphaea is of ii sortes the one hath a whyte flowre and the other hath a yelow flour, they grow both in meres, loughes lakes and in still or standyng waters.”—Turn. ii. 65<sup>b</sup>. **N. alba**—“In Holshot river in Hampshire.”—R. Turner, ‘*Botanologia*’ 179 (1664).

**N. pumila** Hoffm. *Deutschl. Fl.* 241 (1800). 1811.

“In Highland Lakes.”—E. B. 2292. “Discovered in 1809 by Mr. Borrer . . . at the foot of Ben Chonachan.”—Hook. *Fl. Lond.* t. 165.

**PAPAVER** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Poppy.***P. Rhœas** L. Sp. Pl. 507 (1753). 1548.

“Papaver erraticum . . . in englishe Redcorn-rose or wylde popy.”—Turn. *Names F. j.* “With us it groweth much amongst the rye and barley.”—Turn. ii. 77 (1562).

**P. dubium** L. Sp. Pl. 1196 (1753), 1686.

“Argemone capitulo longiore glabro. In agro Cantabri-

giensi observavit et ad nos ejus capitula transmisit D. Pet. Dent.”—Ray, Hist. i. 856.

**P. Lecoqii** Lamotte Not. Pap. dub. 5 (1851.) 1860.  
 “Very abundant about Cambridge.”—Bab. Fl. Cambs. App. 2, p. 301.

**P. Argemone** and **P. hybridum** L. Sp. Pl. 506 (1753.) 1576.

“Argemone capitulo longiore & A. capitulo torulis caniculato . . . In Angliæ Sommerseti . . . segetibus.”—Lob. Obs. 144. “These plants do grow in the corne fieldes in Somersetshire and by the hedges and high waies . . . as yee travell from London to Bathe.”—Ger. 301 (1597).

**MECONOPSIS** Viguier (1814). *Welsh Poppy*.

**M. cambrica** Vig. Hist. Nat. des Pavots, p. 48 (1814.) 1640.

“Papaver luteum perenne Cambrobritannicum. In many places of Wales.”—Park. Theatr. 370.

**GLAUCIUM** Haller. (*Tournefort*.) *Horned Poppy*.

**G. flavum** Crantz Stirp. Austr. fasc. ii. 141 (1763). 1548.

“Papauer corniculatum . . . horned poppy or yealow poppy . . . groweth in Dover clyffes.”—Turn. Names, F. i. “Also in Dorsetshyre.”—Turn. ii. 77 (1562).

**RŒMERIA** Medicus, 1792.

**R. violacea** Medic. in Usteri Ann. Bot. iii. 15 (1792). 1660.

“Papaver corniculatum violaceum. In the corn fields beyond Swaffham as you go to Burwell” (Cambs).—R. C. C. 111.

**CHELIDONIUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Celandine*.

**C. majus** L. Sp. Pl. 505 (1753). 1548.

“Chelidonium is of ij kyndes . . . the greater is called in englishe Selendine. It groweth in hedges in the spring & hath a yealow iuce.”—Turn. Names, D. v. (sub *Hirundinaria*”).

**CORYDALIS** Ventenat, 1803. (*Galen.*)**C. claviculata** DC Fl. Fr. iv. 658 (1805). **1597.**

“*Fumaria alba latifolia claviculata*. In a corne fielde betweene a small village called Charleton and Greenwich.”  
Ger. 929.

**FUMARIA** Linn. (*Gesner.*) *Fumitory*.**F. capreolata** L. Sp. Pl. 701 (1753). **1670.**

“*Fumaria major scandens flore pallidiore*. In hortis & ad muros vel sepes.”—Ray, Cat. 122.

**F. confusa** Jord. Cat. Jard. Bot. Dijon 18 (1848), ex Linnæa, xxiii. 469. **1848.**

“Tintagel, Cornwall, Mr. Borrer” (named *F. agraria* by W. Mitten).—Lond. Journ. Bot. vii. 556 (1848).

**F. muralis** Sond. in Koch Syn. ed. 2, 1017 (1845). **1860.**  
Barnes, Surrey, Shrewsbury, &c.—Babington in Journ. Linn. Soc. vol. iv. 160.

**F. pallidiflora** Jord. in Schultz Arch. 305 (1855). **1860.**

Salcombe and Ilfracombe, Devon.—Babington in Journ. Linn. Soc. iv. 162.

**F. densiflora** DC. Cat. Hort. Monsp. 113 (1813). **1840.**  
Near Edinburgh; and “from Dover, gathered by R. M. Lingwood, Esq.” [in or before 1839].—Babington, Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb. i. 34, as “*F. calycina*, n. sp.”

**F. officinalis** L. Sp. Pl. 700 (1753). **1548.**

“Capnos . . . *Fumaria* . . . groweth amonge the corne.”—Turn. Names, B. vij.

**F. Vaillantii** Loisel Not. Pl. de Fr. 102 (1810). **1840.**

“Plentiful throughout England.”—Babington in Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb. i. 36.

**F. parviflora** Lam. Dict. ii. 567 (1786). **1597.**

“*Fumaria tenuifolia* . . . In a corne fielde between a small village called Charleton and Greenwich.”—Ger. 929.  
“Discovered by Mr. Jacob Rayer in the corn-fields about Woldham near Rochester in Sept. 1792.”—E. B. 590 (1797).



**MATTHIOLA** R. Brown. *Stock.*

**M. sinuata** R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. iv. 120 (1812).  
1633.

“*Leucojum marinum* purp: *Lobellii* . . . gathered by Mr. George Bowles upon the rocks at Aberdovye in Merionethshire.”—Ger. em. 461.

**M. incana** R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. iv. 119 (1812).  
1808.

“Discovered by Mr. Turner and Mr. W. Borrer in 1806 on the cliffs to the east of Hastings.”—E. B. 1935.

**CHEIRANTHUS** Linn. *Wall Flower.*

**C. Cheiri** L. Sp. Pl. 661 (1753). 1548.

“*Cheiry*, Hertese ease or Wal Gelefloure . . . groweth upon the walles.”—Turn. Names, G, viij. (sub “*Viola alba*.”) “In Anglia . . . vidimus.”—Lob. Adv. 141 (1570).

**NASTURTIIUM** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Water-cress.*

**N. officinale** R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. iv. 110 (1812).  
1538.

“*Cardamine* . . . *Nasturtium aquaticum anglis* Water cresses.”—Turn. Libellus. “The true water Cresse . . . groweth muche in brokes and water sydes.”—Turn. Names, G. iij. back.

**N. sylvestre** R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. iv. 110 (1812).  
1633.

“*Eruca aquatica* . . . I have sometimes found in wet places.”—Johnson, Ger. em. 247. “Tothill Fields, Westminster.”—Blackst. Spec. 20 (1746).

**N. palustre** DC. Syst. ii. 191 (1821). 1713.

“Small Jagged Water Radish . . . Moist ponds, &c., London.”—Pet. Herb. Brit. 49, 9. “Tothill Fields.”—Curtis, Fl. Lond. v. 49.

**N. amphibium** R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. iv. 110 (1812).  
1597.

“*Raphanus aquaticus* . . . In ditches, standing waters and rivers . . . in the chincks amongst the mortar of a stone wall that bordereth upon the Thames by the Savoy in London.”—Ger. 186.

**BARBAREA** R. Brown. (*Dodonæus*.) *Winter Cress*.

**B. vulgaris** R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. iv. 109 (1812). 1548.

“Barbare herba groweth about Brokes and water sydes.”  
—Turn. Names, H. j. back. “Barbarea” [Between Hampstead and Kentish Town].—Johns. Eric. (1629).

**B. stricta** Andrz. in Bess. Enum. Pl. Volh. 72 (1822). 1843.

“Between Sheffield and Halifax, and between Weedon and Blisworth, plentifully.”—Mr. Borrer, Bab. Man. ed. i. 20.

**B. intermedia** Boreau Fl. du Centr. 48 (1840). 1849.

“Cultivated fields, Chorlton,” &c., near Manchester.—R. Buxton, Manchester Flora, 84.

**ARABIS** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Rock Cress*.

**A. alpina** L. Sp. Pl. 664 (1753). 1887.

Cuchullin range, Skye.—H. C. Hart in Journ. Bot. 1887, 247.

**A. petræa** Lam. Dict. i. 219 (1783). 1641.

“Nasturtium petræum,” found by Johnson on Snowdon in Aug. 1639.—See Merc. Bot. pars alt. p. 8, and compare Ray, Syn. ed. ii. 174.

**A. stricta** Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 292 (1778). 1686.

“Cardamine pumila bellidis folio alpina. Nuper in rupe S. Vincentii prope Bristolium in Anglia invenit D. Jac. Newton.”—Ray, Hist. i. 817.

**A. ciliata** R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. iv. 107 (1812). 1807.

“Turritis alpina . . . Mr. J. T. Mackay . . . gathered it by the seaside at Rinvile [Renvyle] Cunnamara in the west of Ireland in the autumn of 1806.” E. B. 1746.—“Oct. 1805.” J. T. Mackay, Fl. Hibernica, 19 (1836).

**A. hirsuta** Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2. ii. 30 (1772). 1670.

“Barbarea muralis J. B. . . . Upon the walls of the Church of Ashburn [Ashbourne] in the Peak.”—Ray Cat. 38. Ray l.c. suggests, with much probability, that this was the plant mistaken by Johnson (Merc. Bot. 26) for *Cardamine bellidifolia*, and localised by him “On the rockes nigh the Quarrie by Bath.” If so, the first record dates 1634.

**A. perfoliata** Lam. Dict. i. 219 (1783). 1597.

“*Turritis*; Towers Mustard. . . . In the west part of England”; also “At Pymys by a village called Edmonton, neere London,” &c.—Ger. 213.

**CARDAMINE** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Bitter Cress*.

**C. amara** L. Sp. Pl. 656 (1753). 1666.

“Cardamine seu Nasturtium aquat. amarum . . . in a bog betwixt the Duke of Norfolks garden and Lambeth Church in the way by Thames side, and in Cornwall.”—Merrett, 20.

**C. pratensis** L. Sp. Pl. 656 (1753). *Cuckoo Flower*. 1597.

“Cardamine. . . . In moist meadows . . . called at the Namptwich Cheshire where I had my beginning Ladie smockes.”—Ger. 203.

**C. hirsuta** L. Sp. Pl. 655 (1753) (aggregate). 1670.

“Cardamine impatiens altera hirsutior. . . . very common in ditches and moist places flowering in the beginning of the spring.”—Ray, Cat. 54.

**C. hirsuta** L. (segregate). 1690.

According to Stokes (With. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 688), who first clearly separated *C. flexuosa*, this is the “*C. minor arvensis* D. Lloyd quam inter segetes et in hortis passim provenire ait,” &c.—Ray, Syn. 114.

**C. flexuosa** With. Bot. Arr. ed. 3, iii. 578 (1796). 1690.

Stokes identifies this with Ray’s “*C. impatiens altera hirsutior* . . . very common in Warwickshire in gardens and moist places.”—Ray, Syn. 114.—In ed. 2 of Withering, he called this *C. parviflora*, a preoccupied name for which *C. flexuosa* was substituted in ed. 3.

**C. impatiens** L. Sp. Pl. 655 (1753). 1633.

“*Sium minus impatiens*. . . . I found it . . . about Bath and other parts of this kingdome.”—Johnson, Ger. em. 261.

**C. bulbifera** R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. iv. 102 (1812). 1640.

“*Dentaria bulbifera*. . . . At Mayfield in Sussex in a wood called Highreede.”—Park. Theatr. 621. “In the old Park Wood near Harefield [Middlesex] abundantly.”—Blackst. Fasc. 23 (1737).

**DRABA** Linn. (*Dillenius*, 1719.)**D. muralis** L. Sp. Pl. 642 (1753). 1670.

“Bursæ pastoriæ loculo sublongo affinis pulchra planta J. B. . . . On the sides of the mountains in several places of Craven in Yorkshire.”—Ray, Cat. 49.

**D. incana** L. Sp. Pl. 643 (1753). 1666.

“Paronychia Gnaphalii facie. . . . At Clapdale in Yorkshire in the midway betwixt Setle and Ingleborough hill on the rocks.”—Merrett, 90.

**D. rupestris** R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. iv. 91 (1812). 1790.

Found by James Dickson in 1789 on Ben Lawers.—Dicks. Crypt. Fasc. ii. 29, and Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 288.

**D. aizoides** L. Mant. 91 (1767). 1804.

Found by John Lucas in 1795 “near Wormshead 16 miles west of Swansea,” and in 1803 by Dr. W. Turton “on walls and rocks about Pennard Castle 8 miles west of Swansea.”—E. B. 1271, 1338.

**EROPHILA** DeCandolle. *Whitlow-grass*.**E. vulgaris** DC. Syst. ii. 356 (1821). *Draba verna*, Linn. 1597.

“Paronychia vulgaris. Common Whitlow Grasse . . . upon the bricke wall in Chancerie Lane belonging to the Earle of Southampton in the suburbes of London.”—Ger. 500.

**E. præcox** DC. Syst. ii. 357 (1821). 1857.

L. Cat. ed. 5, 79c. “At Scawton . . . 8 miles east of Thirsk.”—J. G. Baker in Phyt. ii. (N. S.) 502 (1858).

**E. inflata** Watson in Hook. Stud. Fl. ed. 2 (1878). 1830.

“On Ben Lawers above the Lake.”—Hook. fl. in Br. Fl. ed. i. 299 (1830), as a var. of *Draba verna*.

**COCHLEARIA** Linn. (*Gesner*.) *Scurvy-grass*.**C. officinalis** L. Sp. Pl. 647 (1753). 1597.

“Cochlearia rotundifolia . . . By the sea side at Hull at Boston and Lynn and in many other places of Lincolnshire neere unto the sea.”—Ger. 324.



**C. micacea** Marshall in Journ. Bot. 1894, 289. 1894.  
 “Ben Lawers, Perthshire . . . August, 1887.”—Rev.  
 E. S. Marshall, l. c.

**C. danica** L. Sp. Pl. 647 (1753). 1576.

“Hederaceum Thlaspi . . . In Portlandiæ peninsula  
 Cornubiæ vicino portu Plimmouvve aliisq: maritimis Ang-  
 gliæ cautibus.”—Lob. Obs. 338.

**C. groenlandica** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 904 (1763). 1892.

“The first discovery of the true plant in Britain was by  
 Mr. W. H. Beeby, who found it in the Shetlands in 1886.”  
 —Rev. E. S. Marshall in Journ. Bot. 1892, 225.

**C. anglica** L. Syst. ed. x. 1128 (1759). 1570.

“Cochlearia Anglica Atriplicis folia. . . . In Anglia  
 ad amœnissimi Tamesis fluenta quæ Londinum præter-  
 lapsus est.”—Lob. Adv. 122.

**C. Armoracia** L. Sp. Pl. 648 (1753). 1548.

A “kinde of thlaspie,” which “groweth in Morpeth in  
 Northumberland and . . . is called Redco.”—Turn. Names,  
 G. vj. back.

**SISYMBRIUM** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.) *Hedge-Mustard*.

**S. Thalianum** Gay in Ann. Sc. Nat. vii. 399 (1826).  
 1634.

“Pilosella siliquata Thal. . . . ad agrorum margines.”  
 —Johns. Merc. Bot. 59. “On the ditch sides in the way  
 to Marybone and in a Close on the left hand of the lane  
 from Islington to Kingsland.”—Merrett, 93 (1666).

**S. officinale** Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, ii. 26 (1772). 1597.

“Erysimum Dioscoridis Lobelij. Banck Cresses. . . .  
 In stony places among rubbish by pathwaies,” &c.—  
 Ger. 198.

**S. Sophia** L. Sp. Pl. 659 (1753). 1570.

“Sophia Chirurgorum . . . in parietinis & areis prope  
 urbes . . . Angliæ.”—Lob. Adv. 329.

**S. Irio** L. Sp. Pl. 659 (1753). 1666.

“Irio lævis Apula Col. . . . Ubique fere in Suburbiis  
 Lond. supra muros & juxta fossas.”—Merrett, 66.

**S. Alliaria** Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, ii. 26 (1772). 1538.

“Alliaria est herba passim in sepibus proveniens . . .  
 Sauce alone . . . Jak of the hedge.”—Turn. Libellus.

**ERYSIMUM** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.)**E. cheiranthoides** L. Sp. Pl. 661 (1753). **1597.**

“Camelina—Treacle Wormseed . . . wilde in sundry places of England.”—Ger. 213. “About one mile from Redding.”—How, Phyt. 19 (1650).

**SUBULARIA** Linn. (*Ray*.) *Awl-wort*.**S. aquatica** L. Sp. Pl. 642 (1753). **1692.**

“Graminifolia aquatica thlaspeos capitulis rotundis septo medio siliculam dirimente. . . . A. D. Sherard inventore ex Hibernia in Angliam (*sic*) nuperrime nobis transmissa est.”—Pluk. Phyt. 188, f. 5. “Lough Neagh . . . D. Sherard.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 281 (1696).

**BRASSICA** Linn. (*Pliny*.) *Cabbage, &c.***B. oleracea** L. Sp. Pl. 667 (1753). **1548.**

“Brassica sylvestris groweth in Dover cliffes where as I haue onely seene it in al my lyfe.”—Turn. Names, B. vj.

**B. Rapa** L. Sp. Pl. 666 (1753). **1640.**

“Rapistrum aliud sylvestre non bulbosum . . . I found going from Shorditch by Bednal Greene to Hackney.”—Park. Theatr. 864.

**B. monensis** Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 291 (1778). **1670.**

“Eruca Monensis laciniata lutea. . . . We found it plentifully going from the Landing-place at Ramsey to the Town.”—Ray, Cat. 103.

**B. nigra** Koch in Roehl. Deutschl. Fl. ed. 3, iv. 713 (1833). **1632.**

Messrs. Hanbury & Marshall (Fl. Kent) identify this with “Sinapi sativum vulgare.” Isle of Thanet.—Johns. Kent, 12. But Turner’s “Mustarde,” recorded as growing “in the corne in Somersetshyre a litle from Glassen-berrye” (Herb. ii. 137), may have been this.

**B. Sinapistrum** Boiss. Voy. Esp. ii. 39 (1845). **1548.**

“Lampsana Plinij . . . wylde Cole . . . Carlocke . . . groweth communely amonge the corne.”—Turn. Names, D. viij.

**B. alba** Boiss. Voy. Esp. ii. 39 (1845). **1629.**

“Sinapi agreste Apii.” Road from Gillingham to Sheppy.—Johns. Kent, 5.

**DIPLOTAXIS** De Candolle.**D. tenuifolia** DC. Syst. ii. 632 (1821). **1597.**

“*Eruca sylvestris*. . . . You may see most bricke and stone wals about London and elsewhere covered with it.” Ger. 192.

**D. muralis** DC. Syst. ii. 634 (1821). **1778.**

“*Thanet*.”—Hasted’s Kent, iv. 296. See an interesting account of the introduction of this weed, extracted from “*Hasted*,” in Messrs. Hanbury & Marshall’s Flora of the County, p. 39.

**BURSA** Weber. *Shepherd’s Purse*.**Bursa-pastoris** Weber ex Wigg. Prim. Fl. Holsat. 47 (1780). **1548.**

“*Bursa pastoris*. . . . *Shepherd’s purse*. . . . groweth by highwayes almost in every place.”—Turn. Names, H. ij.

**CORONOPUS** Haller. (*Dioscorides*.) *Wart-Cress*.**C. didymus** Sm. Fl. Brit. ii. 691 (1800). **1778.**

“*Lepidium Anglicum*. . . . In ruderatis circa Exeter D. Newberry; circa Truro et Penryn in Cornubia.”—Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 280.

**C. procumbens** Gilib. Fl. Lituan. ii. 52 (1782). **1578.**

“*Coronopus Ruellii*. . . . In some places of England they call it *Swynescressis*.”—Lyte’s Herbal. 95. “In Tonthill felde neere unto Westminster.”—Ger. 347 (1597).

**LEPIDIDIUM** Linn. (*Fuchs*.) *Cress*.**L. latifolium** L. Sp. Pl. 644 (1753). **1548.**

“*Lepidium*. . . . called wyth a false name *Dittany*. . . . groweth in Morpeth in Northumberlande by a water called *Wanspeke*” [River Wansbeck].—Turn. Names, E. j.

**L. ruderale** L. Sp. Pl. 645 (1753). **1597.**

“*Thlaspi minus*, Bowyers Mustard. . . . In England in sundrie places wilde.”—Ger. 213. “Near the sea in many places v.g. Maldon in Essex, Lynne in Norfolk, Truro in Cornwal, &c.”—Ray, Cat. 296 (1670).

**L. campestre** R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. iv. 88 (1812).  
1570.

“*Thlaspi vulgatissimum* . . . Provenit cultis et incultis arvis Angliæ.”—Lob. Adv. 73.

**L. Smithii** Hook. Fl. Brit. 297 (1830). 1670.

“*Thlaspi Vaccariæ* incano folio perenne. In montosis Cambro-britanniæ & alibi observavi.”—Ray, Cat. 296.

**L. Draba** L. Sp. Pl. 645 (1753). 1830.

“Swansea, Mr. James Turner.”—Hook. Fl. Brit. 297.

**THLASPI** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Penny-cress*.

**T. arvense** L. Sp. Pl. 646 (1753). 1548.

“*Thlaspi* . . . plentuously besyde Syon . . . dysh mustard or triacle Mustard.”—Turn. Names, G. vj.; and Herbal, ii. 152. “In the corne fields between Croydon and Gods stone in Surrey,” &c.—Ger. 206 (1597).

**T. perfoliatum** L. Sp. Pl. 641 (1753). 1690.

“*Thlaspi arvense perfoliatum minus* C. B. Among the Stone-pits between Witney and Burford in Oxfordshire.” Ray, Syn. ed. i. 236.

**T. alpestre** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 903 (1763). 1666.

“*Thlaspi minus* Clus . . . *Thlaspi perfoliatum minus*. In the Pastures above the Ebbing and flowing Well two miles from Giflewick [Giggleswick] . . . Yorkshire.”—Merrett, 118.

**IBERIS** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Candytuft*.

**I. amara** L. Sp. Pl. 649 (1753). 1666.

“*Iberis Nasturtii* fol. P. 854. On the Clifts beyond Deal Castle in Kent.”—Merrett, 66. “In arvis circa Henley et alibi comitatu Oxoniensi.”—Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 285.

**TEESDALIA** R. Brown.

**T. nudicaulis** R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. iv. 83 (1812).  
1633.

“*Nasturtium petræum*. . . Mr. Bowles found [this] growing in Shropshire in the fields about Birch in the parish of Elsmere.”—Ger. em. 250.



**HUTCHINSIA** R. Brown.

**H. petræa** R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. iv. 82 (1812). 1690.

“*Nasturtium montanum annuum tenuissime divisum* . . . brought me [Bobart] by Richard Kayle from S. Vincents Rock near Gorams Chair in the parish of Henbury three miles from Bristol.”—Ray, Syn. ed. i. 236.

**ISATIS** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Woad.*

**I. tinctoria** L. Sp. Pl. 670 (1753). 1597.

“*Glastum sylvestre.* The wilde kinde groweth where the tame kinde hath been sowed.”—Ger. 394. “New Barns near Ely.”—Relhan, Fl. Cantab. 259 (1785).

**CRAMBE** Linn. (*Hippocrates.*) *Sea Kale.*

**C. maritima** L. Sp. Pl. 671 (1753). 1551.

The “wounderfull great Cole” which “groweth at douer harde by the see syde.”—Turn. i. G. ij. back.

**CAKILE** Linn. (*Serapion.*) *Sea Rocket.*

**C. maritima** Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, ii. 35 (1772). 1570.

“*Cakile Serapionis vulgo Eruca marina* . . . prope . . . Angliæ insulam meridionalem Vectim” [Isle of Wight].—Lob. Adv. 77.

**RAPHANUS** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*) *Radish.*

**R. Raphanistrum** L. Sp. Pl. 669 (1753). 1597.

“*Raphanus sylvestris* . . . upon the borders of banks and ditches cast up & in the borders of fields.”—Ger. 186. “*Rapistrum flore albo* . . . in pluribus Cantii locis.”—Merrett, 103.

**R. maritimus** Sm. E. Bot. 1643 (1806). 1696.

“*Raphanus maritimus flore luteo siliquis articulatis secundum longitudinem eminenter striatis.* . . . Mr. Stonestreet found it under the Cliffs by the Sea-side about half a mile westward of the Fisher-houses at Bourn [Eastbourne] in Sussex.”—Ray, Syn. ed. ii. 342.

**RESEDA** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Mignonette.***R. lutea** L. Sp. Pl. 449 (1753). 1597.

“Rheseda Plinij. . . . In sundrie places of Kent as at Southfleete neere master Swanne’s house upon longfielde downes.”—Ger. 216.

**R. Luteola** L. Sp. Pl. 448 (1753). 1570.

“Luteola . . . Locis Angliæ rudibus et semitis occurrat.”—Lob. Adv. 149. Between Gravesend and Rochester.—Johns. Kent, 2 (1629).

**HELIANTHEMUM** Haller. (*Cordus*, 1549.) *Rock Rose.***H. Breweri** Planch. in Journ. Bot. 1844, 618. 1778.

“Cistus guttatus . . . in monte Llech ddû prope Holyhead in insula Mona D. Brewer.”—Huds. ii. 232. Found by Samuel Brewer in 1726.—See his MS. ‘Botanical Journey’ in Bot. Dept. Brit. Mus.

**H. marifolium** Mill. Dict. ed. 8 (1768). 1688.

“Chamæcistus seu Helianthemum Alpinum folio Pilsellæ minoris Fuchsii J. B. . . . Found by Mr. Newton on some Rocks near Kendal in Westmorland.”—Ray, Fasc. p. 4.

**H. vulgare** Gaertn. Fruct. i. 371 (1788). 1570.

“Helianthemum . . . crescit in Anglia.”—Lob. Adv. 185. “In Kent.”—Ger. 1102 (1597).

**H. polifolium** Mill. Dict. ed. 8 (1768). 1688.

“Chamæcistus montanus Polii folio D. Plukenet. . . . Found by the Doctor upon Brent Downs in Somersetshire near the Severn Sea.”—Ray, Fasc. p. 4.

**VIOLA** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Violet.***V. palustris** L. Sp. Pl. 934 (1753). 1640.

“Viola rubra striata Eboracensis. Master Stonehouse a reverend Minister of Darfield in Yorkeshiere assured me he found a kind of wild Violet near unto his habitation whose leaves were rounder and thinner then of others and the flowers reddish with sadder veines therein.”—Park, Theatr. 755. This antedates Plot’s record.—Nat. Hist. Oxon. p. 145 (1677).

**V. odorata** L. Sp. Pl. 934 (1735). 1629.

“*Viola purpurea*.” Between Gravesend and Rochester.—Johns. Kent, 3. “*Viola martia alba odoratissima*. From Cornwall, Dr. Gunthorp.”—Merrett, 125 (1666).

**V. hirta** L. Sp. Pl. 934 (1753). 1666.

“*Viola* fol. *Trachelii* serotina hirsuta radice lignosa. In Charlton Wood and in the lane leading to Sittingbourn,” &c.—Merrett, 125.

**V. sylvatica** Fries (as an aggregate). 1632.

“*Viola canina cærulea inodora sylvestris serotina*, Lob.” “In woods near to Feversham.”—Johns. Kent. 36. But Gerard may have referred to this species when he wrote:—“Of [wilde field Violet] I have found another sort growing wild neere unto Blackeheath by Greenewich, at Eltham parke, with flowers of a bright reddish purple colour.”—Ger. 701 (1597).

**V. Reichenbachiana** Jord. in Boreau Fl. du Centre, ed. 3, ii. 78 (1857). 1861.

Mr. A. G. More, in Report of Thirsk Nat. Hist. Soc. Bot. Exch. Club, 1861, 7.

**V. arenaria** DC. Fl. Fr. iv. 806 (1805). 1863.

Found before 1861 by Messrs. James Backhouse “at the upper end of Teesdale on the north side of the river.”—Babington in Journ. Bot. 1863, 325.

**V. canina** L. Sp. Pl. 935 (1753). 1724.

“*Violæ caninæ* varietatem si non speciem diversam observavit D. Du-Bois . . . circa Mitcham” (Surrey).—Ray, Syn. ed. iii. 364, with a figure.

**V. lactea** Sm. E. B. 445 (1798). 1796.

“*V. canina* var. 3 leaves spear-shaped flowers pale. Found by Mr. Stackhouse at Pendarvis in Cornwall.”—With. Bot. Arr. ed. 3, p. 262. “Near Tunbridge Wells,” Kent.—T. F. Forster, E. B. l.c.

**V. persicifolia** Roth. Tent. Fl. Germ. ii. 271 (1789).  
**V. stagnina** Kit. (1794). 1839.

Found by Mr. John Nicholson near Lincoln, and described as a state of *V. lactea*.—Ann. N. H. 1st ser. ii. 383.

**V. tricolor** L. Sp. Pl. 935 (1753). 1548.

“*Trinitatis herba* . . . two faces in a hoode or panses . . . groweth ofte amonge the corne.”—Turn. Names, H. v.



**V. arvensis** Murr. Prod. Gott. 73 (1770). 1597.

Probably Gerard's wild Pansy "the flowers [of which] are of a bleake and pale colour farre inferior in beautie to that of the garden."—Ger. 704. As *V. arvensis* described by E. Forster in E. B. Suppl. 2712 (1831).

**V. Curtisii** E. Forster in E. B. Suppl. 2693 (1831). 1831.

"Found on Braunton-boroughs in Devonshire . . . by the late William Curtis [before 1790] and introduced into his garden by the name of *V. littoralis*."—E. Forster, *l.c.*

**V. lutea** Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. i. 331 (1762). 1597.

"The yellow Violet" found by "Master Thomas Hesketh . . . growing upon the hils in Lancashire neere unto a village called Latham."—Ger. 701.

### **POLYGALA** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Milkwort*.

**P. vulgaris** L. Sp. Pl. 702 (1753). 1562.

"Polygala. . . . I have sene thys herbe oft in England."—Turn. ii. 96<sup>b</sup>.

**P. oxyptera** Reichb. Ic. Pl. Crit. i. 25 (1823). 1839.

"Mr. Borrer has gathered [it] on the Newhaven cliffs & elsewhere in Sussex. . . . Gathered by myself at Seacombe, Cheshire, in Sept. 1837."—C. C. Babington in E. B. Suppl. 2827.

**P. serpyllacea** Weihe in Flora, ix. 745 (1826). 1847.

Bleak Down, Isle of Wight, May, 1846, Dr. Bromfield.—Phytol. ii. 966.

**P. calcarea** F. Schultz in Flora, xx. 752 (1837). 1834.

"Found at Cuckstone, Cobham and other parts of Kent in the summer of 1831."—D. Don in E. B. Suppl. 2764 (as *P. amara*).

**P. amara** L. Syst. ed. 10, 1154 (1759).

(1) **Var. uliginosa** Fr. 1853.

Found by Messrs. Backhouse on Cronkley Fell, Yorkshire, 24th May, 1852.—Ann. N. H. 2nd ser. xi. 272.

(2) **Var. austriaca** Crantz. 1871.

Discovered on June 5th, 1871, on Wye Downs, Kent, by Mr. J. F. Duthie.—Journ. Bot. 1871, 212.



**FRANKENIA** Linn. *Sea-heath.***F. lævis** L. Sp. Pl. 331 (1753). **1633.**

“*Polygonum serpillifolium*. I found it flowering the third day of September 1621 on the ditch bankes at Burselden ferrey by the sea side in Hampshire Jo. Goodyer.”—Ger. em. 567.

**DIANTHUS** Linn. *Pink.***D. armeria** L. Sp. Pl. 410 (1753). **1629.**

“*Armeria sil. altera caliculo foliolis fastigiatis cincto*, &c. Lob. *Cariophyllus montan*:” Between Gillingham and Sheppey.—Johns. Kent. 5. [I am indebted to Messrs. Hanbury and Marshall’s Fl. of Kent for this identification.]

**D. deltoides** L. Sp. Pl. 411 (1753). **1597.**

“*Caryophyllus pratensis*. In our pastures neere about London and other places, but especially in the great field next to Detford by the path side as you go from Redriffe to Greenewich.”—Ger. 476. But see Journ. Bot. 1892, 177.

**D. cæsius** Smith E. B. 62 (1792). **1724.**

“On Chidderoks in Somersetshire . . . Mr. Brewer” (*Armeriæ species flore in summo caule singulari*).—Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 336.

**D. prolifer** L. Sp. Pl. 410 (1753). **1650.**

“*Armeria prolifera*, Ger. . . . In the grounds ’twixt Hampton-Court and Tuddington.”—How, Phyt. 10.

**SAPONARIA** Linn. (*Gesner.*) *Soapwort.***S. officinalis** L. Sp. Pl. 408 (1753). **1597.**

“*Saponaria* . . . groweth wilde of itselſe neere to rivers and running brooks in sunnie places.”—Ger. 360. Between Erith and Gravesend.—Johns. Kent, 3 (1629).

**SILENE** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*) *Catchfly.*

**S. Cucubalus** Wibel Prim. Fl. Werth. 241 (1799).  
*S. inflata* Smith (1800). **1597.**

“*Behen album* . . . almost in every pasture.”—Ger. 551. “*Ocimoides*, *Been album*,” &c. Between Gravesend and Rochester.—Johns. Kent. 1 (1629).

**S. maritima** With. Bot. Arr. ed. 3, 414 (1796). **1570.**

“*Caryophyllus marinus minimus*. In aggeribus maritimis Vectis Insulæ.”—Lob. Adv. 143. “By Hurst

Castle neare the Isle of Wight.”--Park. Theatr. 640 (1640).

**S. conica** L. Sp. Pl. 418 (1753). 1724.

“*Lychnis sylvestris angustifolia caliculis turgidis striatis* . . . A little to the north of Sandown Castle [Kent] . . . Mr. J. Sherard, in company with Mr. Rand.”--Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 341.

**S. anglica** L. Sp. Pl. 416 (1753). 1634.

“*Lychnis segetum parva viscosa flore albo.*”--Johns. Merc. Bot. 49. “This Mr. Dent, apothecary in Cambridge, found among corn near the Devils-ditch in Cambridge-shire.”--Ray, Cat. 202 (1670).

**S. acaulis** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 603 (1762). 1641.

“*Caryophyllus montanus minimus sive C. pumilio alpinus* . . . Mosse Pinkes.”--Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 18. “On the steep and higher Rocks of Snowdon Hill in Carnarvonshire.”--Ray, Syn. 141 (1690).

**S. Otites** Sm. Fl. Brit. ii. 469 (1800). 1650.

“*Otites Tabern, sive sesamoides parv. Muscipula salamantica minor* . . . Found on Newmarket Heath, Mr. Sare.”--How, Phyt. 86.

**S. nutans** L. Sp. Pl. 417 (1753). 1670.

“*Lychnis sylvestris alba 9 Clusii* . . . On the Walls of Nottingham-castle, found by T. Willisell.”--Ray, Cat. 202.

**S. noctiflora** L. Sp. Pl. 419 (1753). 1688.

“*Lychnis noctiflora, C. B.* . . . Found by Mr. Dale among Corn.”--Ray, Fasc. 15. “Between Newmarket and Wood-ditton (Cambs).”--Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 201 (1696).

### **LYCHNIS** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.)

**L. alba** Mill. Dict. ed. 8 (1768). 1629.

“*Lychnis sil. flo. albo.*”--Johns. Kent, 8.

**L. diurna** Sibth. Fl. Oxon. 145 (1794). 1597.

“*Lychnis silvestris rubello flore.* . . . Common in many places.”--Ger. 385.

**L. Flos-cuculi** L. Sp. Pl. 437 (1753). *Ragged Robin*. 1570.

“*Armeria pratensis* . . . In uliginosis pratis Angliæ.” Lob. Adv. 189.

**L. Viscaria** L. Sp. Pl. 436 (1753). 1670.

"*Lychnis sylvestris viscosa rubra angustifolia* C. B. . . . Upon the Rocks in Edinburgh-Park, Tho. Willisel."—Ray, Cat. 202.

**L. alpina** L. Sp. Pl. 436 (1753). 1811.

"On rocks near the summit of Clova in Angussshire [Forfarshire]. First observed by Mr. [G.] Don in 1795." Smith in Trans. Linn. Soc. x. 342.

**L. Githago** Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, i. 310 (1772). *Corn Cockle*. 1538.

"Githago . . . est illa herba procera que in tritico flavescente existit, inde corollas apud morpetenses meos pueri in die divi baptistæ texunt, vulgus appellat Coccle aut pople."—Turn. Libellus.

## **HOLOSTEUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.)

**H. umbellatum** L. Sp. Pl. 88 (1753). 1775.

"On the city walls of Norwich . . . First noticed by Mr. John Pitchford in spring, 1765."—Rose's Elements of Botany, 447.

## **MOENCHIA** Ehrhart, 1788.

**M. quaternella** Ehrh. Beitr. ii. 180 (1788). 1670.

"*Holosteum minimum tetrapetalon* sive *Alsine tetrapetalos caryophylloides*. . . . Vere floret in glareosis sterilioribus frequens."—Ray, Cat. 168.

## **CERASTIUM** Linn. *Mouse-ear Chickweed*.

**C. tetrandrum** Curt. Fl. Lond. vi. 31 (c.1795). 1793.

"*Sagina cerastoides* . . . discovered by Mr. James Dickson on the . . . shores of Inch-Keith and Inch-Combe in the Firth of Forth."—Smith in Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 344.

**C. pumilum** Curt. Fl. Lond. vi. 30 (c. 1795). c. 1795.

Found by Mr. James Dickson "on dry banks near Croydon," Surrey.—Curtis's Fl. Lond. l. c.

**C. semidecandrum** L. Sp. Pl. 438 (1753). 1724.

"*Cerastium hirsutum minus parvo flore* . . . frequent about London."—Dill. in Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 348. [? "*Alsine hirsuta minor*."—Johns. Kent, 3 (1629).]



**C. glomeratum** Thuil. Fl. Par. ed. 2, 225 (1799). 1666.  
 "Alsine Myosotis humilior rotundo folio. . . . Neer  
 Hampstead Church and in Hide-park."—Merrett, 6.

**C. triviale** Link, Enum. Hort. Berol. i. 433 (1821). 1634.  
 "Alsine hirsuta Myosotis."—Johns. Merc. Bot. 18.

**C. alpinum** L. Sp. Pl. 438 (1753). 1688.  
 "Alsines Myosotis facie Lychnis Alpina flore amplo  
 niveo. . . . Juxta aquas ad latera montis Snowdon copiose,"  
 E. Lloyd.—Ray, Fasc. p. 2.

**C. arcticum** Lange in Fl. Dan. t. 2963. 1887.  
 Found on Snowdon in Aug. 1886 by Mr. Augustin Ley.  
 —Journ. Bot. 1887, 373. But Mr. Beeby identifies it  
 with one of Ray's plants.

**C. arvense** L. Sp. Pl. 438 (1753). 1660.  
 "Auricula muris pulchro flore albo. . . . On Newmarket  
 Heath . . . and on almost every dry bank about Cam-  
 bridge."—R. C. C. 19.

**C. trigynum** Vill. Fl. Dauph. iii. 645 (1789). 1793.  
*Stellaria cerastoides* . . . found on Ben Nevis by James  
 Dickson in 1792.—Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 290.

### **STELLARIA** Linn. (*Brunfels.*) *Stitchwort.*

**S. aquatica** Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, i. 319 (1772). 1597.  
 "Alsine aquatica major . . . the great Chickweede."—  
 Ger. 487. "Alsine major glabra."—Johns. Kent, 3 (1629).

**S. nemorum** L. Sp. Pl. 421 (1753). 1724.  
 "Alsine montana folio Smilacis instar flore laciniato. . .  
 Found by Dr. Richardson in Bingley Parish " (Yorksh.).—  
 Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 347.

**S. media** Vill. Fl. Dauph. iii. 615 (1789). 1735.  
 "Alsine . . . herba illa est quam nostrates mulieres  
 vocant Chykwede aut Chykenwede, Qui alunt aviculas  
 caveis inclusas, hac solent illas (si quando cibos fastidiant)  
 recreare."—Turn. Libellus.

**S. umbrosa** Opitz, Sesnam. 93 (1852). 1843.  
 "S. media var umbrosa . . . Sussex."—Bab. Man. ed. i. 48.

**S. Holostea** L. Sp. Pl. 422 (1753). 1562.  
 "Stychewort groweth . . . in hedge sides and in woddess  
 and shadowy places."—Turn. ii. 13.



**S. palustris** Retz. Prod. ed. 2, 106 (1795). 1690.

“*Caryophyllus holosteus arvensis medius* D. Stonestreet invenit in Insula Eliensi & D. Sherrard prope Oxoniam.” Doody in Ray, Syn. 245.

**S. graminea** L. Sp. Pl. 422 (1753). 1629.

“*Holosteum Ruellii*, gramen *Leucanthemum minus*.” Between Hampstead and Kentish Town.—Johns. Eric.

**S. uliginosa** Murr. Prod. Gott. 55 (1770). 1660.

“*Alsine longifolia uliginosis proveniens locis*.” In Cambs. R. C. C. 8. But see Ger. 490, par. 8, where the plant is probably described ; no figure.

### **ARENARIA** Linn. *Sandwort*.

**A. verna** L. Mant. i. 72 (1767). 1677.

“*Auricula muris pulchro flore folio tenuissimo*, J. B. . . . On the mountains about Settle in Yorkshire plentifully.” —Ray, Cat. ed. 2, 35.

**A. sulcata** Schlecht. Ges. Nat. Mag. vii. 212 (1816). 1828.

“*Alsine rubella* Wahlenb. . . . Near the summit of Ben Lawers . . . sent by the late Mr. J. Mackay in 1796.”—Sm. E. Fl. iv. 267. “I found the plant upon Ben [Lawers] in Bredalbane, and I never observed it anywhere else. I believe it to be new to Britain. I first found it 1793 in company with Mr. John Macay” [Mackay].—G. Don MS. in Herb. Mus. Brit.

**A. uliginosa** Schleich. Cent. Exsicc. i. 47. 1844.

“Found in 1844 by Mr. John Tatham, jun., of Settle ; Messrs. James Backhouse, sen. and jun., of Darlington ; Mr. Silvanus Thompson, of York ; and Mr. G. S. Gibson, of Saffron Walden, on Widdy Bank Fell,” Durham.—E. B. Suppl. 2890.

**A. tenuifolia** L. Sp. Pl. 424 (1753). 1660.

“*Alsine tenuifolia*, J. B. . . . In the corn fields on the borders of Triplow-heath” (Cambs).—R. C. C. 9. “I have not yet met with it in any other county of England.” Ray, Cat. 18 (1670).

**A. trinervia** L. Sp. Pl. 423 (1753). 1597.

“Middle Chickweede,” Ger. 489 (with a figure). “*Arenaria fontana credita flosculorum foliolis non divisis*,” Balsham, Cambs.—Ray, C. C. App. i. 3 (1663).

**A. serpyllifolia** L. Sp. Pl. 423 (1753). 1597.

"Fine Chickweede."—Ger. 487 (with a figure). "Alsine minor Tab. minima, Dod," &c.—Johns. Enum. 40 (1632).

**A. ciliata** L. Sp. Pl. 425 (1753). 1807.

"Discovered in Sept. 1806 by Mr. J. T. Mackay on the calcareous cliffs of a high mountain adjoining to Ben Bulbin, Co. Sligo, Ireland."—E. B. 1745. But there is a specimen in Buddle's Herbarium (Herb. Sloane cxxiv. 6) labelled "A. D. Lhwyd in Hybernia collect. prope Sligo, a D. Richardson habui." This was probably in 1699. See Journ. Bot. 1870, 324.

**A. norvegica** Gunn. Fl. Norveg. No. 1100 (1772). 1838.

"First gathered on 27th of April, 1837, on a range of serpentine hills . . . in Unst . . . Shetland by (a) son of Dr. Edmonstone of that place."—Hook. Fl. Brit. ed. 4, 182.

**A. gothica** Fries, Mant. ii. 33 (1839). 1889.

"Discovered at Ribbleshead in West Yorkshire on June 12th [1889] by Mr. Lister Rotheray."—Journ. Bot. 1889, 314.

**A. peploides** L. Sp. Pl. 423 (1753). 1570.

"Anthyllis prior lentifolia Peplios effigie maritima. . . . In Angliæ Insulis Australibus, ea præsertim quæ Portlandia vocatur."—Lob. Adv. 195.

**A. sedoides** Froel ex Koch, Syn. Fl. Germ. ed. 1, 114 (1837). 1777.

"Cherleria sedoides. . . . Upon a mountain in Rum called Baikeval," &c.—Lightf. Fl. Scot. i. 232. In Penant's 'Tour in Scotland and Voyage to the Hebrides' (1774), there is a figure of the plant (t. 33) and ? description also, but I have not been able to find it.

### **SAGINA** Linn. *Pearlwort.*

**S. maritima** Don in Sm. E. Bot. 2195 (1810). 1810.

"Received . . . from Mr. R. Brown, who gathered it in 1799 at Bally-castle in Ireland near the Giant's Causeway. Mr. G. Don sent the same from the summit of Ben Nevis in 1803."—E. B. 2195. Specimens from Don (1794) and R. Brown (1795) are in Herb. Mus. Brit.

**S. apetala** L. Mant. ii. 559 (1771). 1677.

"Saxifraga Anglica annua Alsine folia plentifully in the walks of Balliol College gardens."—Plot, N. H. Oxon, 146.

**S. ciliata** Fr. in Lilj. Svensk. Fl. ed. 3, 713 (1816).  
1848.

“Found near Thetford in Suffolk by the Rev. W. W. Newbould on June 6th, 1847.”—Babington in Ann. & Mag. N. H. 2nd ser. i. 153.

**S. procumbens** L. Sp. Pl. 428 (1753). 1629.

“*Saxifraga Anglicana*” near Rochester.—Johns. Kent, p. 2.

**S. Boydii** Buch. White in Trans. Bot. Soc. Edin. xvii. 33 (1887). 1887.

Discovered by Mr. W. W. Boyd on Ben Aan (?), Glen Callater, 1878.

**S. Linnæi** Presl, Rel. Hænk. ii. 14 (1835). *S. saxatilis* Wimm. (1840). 1800.

“*Spergula saginoides*” . . . —Sm. Fl. Brit. ii. 504.  
“Mr. J. Mackay gathered it on Ben Lawers in 1794. Mr. G. Don appears to have found it previously on Mal-ghyrdy.”  
E. B. 2105.

**S. nivalis** Fries, Mant. iii. 31 (1842). 1863.

“Mr. Boswell Syme has shown to me a specimen of this arctic plant picked on Ben Lawers several years ago by Professor Balfour.”—H. C. Watson in Journ. Bot. 1863, 355. See also Journ. Bot. 1864, 340.

**S. subulata** Presl, Fl. Sic. 158 (1826). 1688.

“*Saxifraga graminea pusilla foliis brevioribus crassioribus et succulentioribus*. Observed by Mr. Lawson on Whinny Field-bank by Culler-coats near Tinmouth in Northumberland.”—Ray, Fasc. 20, and Syn. 146.

**S. nodosa** Fenzl, Verbr. Alsin. (1833). 1633.

“*Saxifraga palustris alsine folia*. . . . This groweth plentifully on the boggy ground below the red Well of Wellingborough in Northamptonshire. This hath not been described that I finde. I observed it . . . August 12, 1626. John Goodyer.”—Ger. em. 568. “About Bath and divers other places.”—Johnson, Merc. Bot. 19 (1634).

## **SPERGULA** Linn. (*Dodonæus*.) Spurrey.

**S. arvensis** L. Sp. Pl. 440 (1753). 1570.

“*Saginæ Spergula sive Spurry Belgarum et Anglorum*.”  
—Lob. Adv. 357. Between Gravesend and Rochester.—



Johns. Kent, 2 (1629). Rev. W. A. Leighton, in Fl. Shropsh. (1841), distinguished the two varieties.

**LEPIGONUM.** (*Fries*, 1818.) *Sand Spurrey*.

**L. rubrum** Fries, Fl. Hall. 76 (1818). 1632.

“*Spergula flore rubro*; an *Alsine Spergulæ facie minor Bauh.*” . . . Between Sandwich and Canterbury.—Johns. Kent, 28.

**L. marinum** Fries, Fl. Hall. 76 (1818). 1629.

“*Spergula marina Daleschamp.*” Near Chatham, Kent. Johns. Kent, 4.

**L. rupestre** Kindb. Symb. Lepig. 8 (1856). 1861.

Isle of Wight.—A. G. More in Report of Thirsk Nat. Hist. Soc. 1861, 9.

**POLYCARPON** Loeffling, 1758. (*Daleschamps*.)

**P. tetraphyllum** L. Syst. ed. 10, 881 (1759). 1778.

“*Circa Lymston prope Exeter in Devoniam et in Insula Portlandica.*”—Huds. ii. 60. [It was first found by Lightfoot in Portland in 1774.—Letter from Pulteney to Martyn, 3 Oct. 1775, in Gorham’s Mem. Martyn.]

**MONTIA** Linn. (*Micheli*, 1729.) *Blinks*.

**M. fontana** L. Sp. Pl. 86 (1753). 1663.

“*Alsine aquatica surrector.*” . . . About Gamlingay.” Cambs R. C. C. App. i. 3.

**ELATINE** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.)

**E. hexandra** DC. Ic. Pl. Rar. i. 14 (1808). 1801.

“The Rev. Mr. Williams found it flowering in August 1798 about the eastern shore of Bomere Pool near Condovery, Shropshire.”—E. B. 955 (as *E. Hydropiper*).

**E. Hydropiper** L. Sp. Pl. 337 (1753). 1830.

“Detected by the writer of this in August last [1830] on the S.E. side of Llyn Coron, near Abberfraw, Anglesea.”—J. E. Bowman in E. B. S. 2670.

**HYPERICUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *St. John’s Wort*.

**H. Androsæmum** L. Sp. Pl. 784 (1753). 1570.

“*Clymenon Italarum* . . . *Angliæ sylvis lucis et nemo-*



ribus præsertim Bristoiæ et Gloscestriæ conterminis.”—Lob. Adv. 280.

**H. perforatum** L. Sp. Pl. 785 (1753). 1538.

“Hypericon . . . nonnulli herbam . . . perforatam [appellant] vulgus appellat Saynt Johns gyrs.”—Turn. Libellus. “Hypericon ubiq. in aridis.”—Johns. Kent, 5 (1629).

**H. dubium** Leers. Fl. Herb. 165 (1775). 1796.

“Discovered in July 1794 by Dr. John Seward of Worcester growing plentifully about Sapey in that County.”—E. B. 296.

**H. quadratum** Stokes, Bot. Mat. Med. iv. 99 (1812). 1548.

“Ascyron . . . not very common in England . . . I sawe it thys last yere in Syon parck . . . square saint Johans grasse.”—Turn. Names, B. iij.

**H. undulatum** Schousb. ex Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 1810 (1809). 1864.

Found 7th Aug. 1861, by Mr. T. R. Archer Briggs near Plymouth, Devon; but previously observed by Mr. James Cunnack and the Rev. W. Moyle Rogers.—See Journ. Bot. 1864, 46, 279; and 1891, 98.

**H. humifusum** L. Sp. Pl. 785 (1753). 1632.

“Hipericum minus repens.” Between Sandwich and Canterbury.—Johns. Kent, 29.

**H. linarifolium** Vahl. Symb. i. 65 (1790). 1840.

“Found by the Rev. Thomas Hincks of Cork among granite rocks near the banks of the Teign, Devon in the summer of 1838.”—Ann. N. H. 1st ser. vi. 76.

**H. pulchrum** L. Sp. Pl. 786 (1753). 1632.

“Hypericum pulchrum, Tragi . . . near Canterbury.”—Johns. Kent, 33. “In S. Johns Wood and other places.”—Ger. em. 540 (1633).

**H. hirsutum** L. Sp. Pl. 786 (1753). 1570.

“Androsæmum magnum . . . In Anglia . . . prope Bristoiæ. In Vincentii præruptis & sylvosus trans flumen.”—Lob. Adv. 173.

**H. montanum** L. Fl. Suec. ed. 2, 266 (1755). 1640.

“Androsæmum Matthioli. . . . About Bristow and Bath.”—Park. Theatr. 577.

**H. Elodes** Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. i. 292 (1762). 1633.

“Upon divers boggy grounds of this kingdome is to be found . . . *Ascyrum supinum* ἐλῶδης.”—Ger. em. 542.  
“On a rotten moorish ground not farre from Southamp-  
ton.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. 21 (1634).

**ALTHÆA** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) Marsh Mallow.

**A. officinalis** L. Sp. Pl. 686 (1753). 1548.

“Althea . . . marish mallowe . . . groweth in watery places.”—Turn. Names, A. vij. “Very plentifully in the marshes both on the Kentish & Essex shore alongst the riuer of Thames about Woolwich, Erith, Greenehyth, Gravesend, Tilburie, Lee, Colchester, Harwich, and in most salt marshes about London.”—Ger. 789 (1597).

**A. hirsuta** L. Sp. Pl. 687 (1753). 1798.

“In arvo prope Cobham in Cantiâ anno 1792 invenit J. Rayer habitationum stirpium clarissimus indagator.”—Symons’s Synopsis, 200.

**LAVATERA** Linn. (*Tournefort*.)

**L. arborea** L. Sp. Pl. 690 (1753). 1640.

“Malva arborea marina nostras. . . . In an island called Dinnie three miles from Kings Roade and five miles from Bristow as also about the cottages neere Hurst Castle over against the Ile of Wight.”—Park. Theatr. 306.

**MALVA** Linn. (*Pliny*.) Mallow.

**M. moschata** L. Sp. Pl. 690 (1753). 1597.

“Malva verbenaca. . . . By the ditch sides on the left hand of the place of execution called Tyborne . . . and divers other places.”—Ger. 786. “Very familiar in Kent.” Park. Theatr. 306.

**M. sylvestris** L. Sp. Pl. 689 (1753). 1562.

“Malva . . . mallow . . . groweth wilde about Townes and hygh wayes.”—Turn. ii. 45.

**M. rotundifolia** L. Sp. Pl. 688 (1753). 1597.

“Malva sylv. pumila . . . Wilde dwarfe Mallow—among potherbes by highwaies and the borders of fieldes.” Ger. 786.

**TILIA** Linn. (*Pliny, Virgil.*) *Lime.*

**T. platyphyllos** Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, 373 (1772).  
1666.

“*Tilia ulmifolia* semine Hexagono. At Whitstable in Surrey (*sic*) and near Darkin.”—Merrett, 118.

**T. cordata** Mill. Dict. ed. 8 (1768). (*T. parvifolia* Ehrh. 1787.)  
1562.

“*Tilia* . . . Lind tre . . . groweth very plentuously in Essekes in a parke within two mile from Colichester, in the possession of one maister Bogges.”—Turn. ii. 153, back. “Neere Colchester, and in many places amongst the highway leading from London to Heningham, in the Countie of Essex.”—Ger. 1299. Both Turner and Gerard seem to intend *T. vulgaris* by their description, but according to Ray (Hist. Pl. ii. 1694), were in error in so doing:—“Turnerum & Gerardum errâsse existimo cùm in Essexia Angliæ hoc genus copiosè provenire aiunt, nam quamvis ipse Essexiæ incola sum, neque inibi neque alibi in Anglia Tiliam fœminam vulgarem platyphyllon sponte nascentem vidi. Quæ frequens in sepibus & sylvis apud nos invenitur *Tilia* est minore folio J. B. & aliorum.”

**RADIOLA** Roth. (*Dillenius.*)

**R. linoides** Roth. Tent. i. 71 (1788).  
1632.

“*Millegrana minima*, Lob. polygonum polyspermum, quorundam.” Between Sandwich and Canterbury.—Johns. Kent, 31. “I found this in Kent on a Heath not farre from Chistehurst [Chiselhurst] . . . in July 1630.”—Johnson, Ger. em. 569 (1633).

**LINUM** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*) *Flax.*

**L. catharticum** L. Sp. Pl. 281 (1753).  
1597.

“*Chamælinum perpusillum*. . . In many places of the Yle of Shepey . . . also between Quinborow and Sherland house.”—Ger. 447. “*Linum sil. pusillum candidis floribus*.” Between Chatham and Gillingham.—Johns. Kent, 4 (1629). First observed by Goodyer in Hampshire and Essex.—See Ger. em. 559.

**L. perenne** L. Sp. Pl. 277 (1753).  
1650.

“*Linum sylvestre cæruleum*. . . Found on Newmarket Heath [Cambs] Mr. Sare.”—How, Phyt. 69.



**L. angustifolium** Huds. Fl. Ang. ed. ii. 134 (1778).  
1562.

"I have seene flax . . . wilde in Sommersetshyre wythin a mile of Welles."—Turn. ii. 39<sup>b</sup>. "Linum sylvestre tenuifolium." "Yle of Shepey."—Ger. 447 (1597).

**GERANIUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Cranesbill.*

**G. sanguineum** L. Sp. Pl. 683 (1753). 1634.

"Geranium hæmatodes sive sanguinale. . . . About S. Vincents rock nigh Bristow."—Johns. Merc. Bot. 38.

**G. sylvaticum** L. Sp. Pl. 681 (1753). 1670.

"Geranium batrachoides, montanum . . . In pratis montosis & dumetis agri Westmorlandici et Eborancensis copiose."—Ray, Cat. 131.

**G. pratense** L. Sp. Pl. 681 (1753). 1570.

"Geranium Batrachoides, Gratia Dei Germanorum. . . pratis Angliæ lasciuit floribus cæruleis."—Lob. Adv. 297.

**G. pyrenaicum** Burm. fil. Spec. Bot. de Geran. 27 (1759). 1762.

"Geranium perenne . . . Ad ripam fluvii inter Bingley et Kighley in agro Eboracensi; prope Enfield, et inter Hyde-Park et Little Chelsea."—Huds. Fl. Angl. 265.

**G. molle** L. Sp. Pl. 685 (1753). 1548.

"Pes columbinus of the commune Herbaries . . . maye be called in englishe Douefote."—Turn. Names, D. iij. "Geranium secundum Dios. Pes columbinus." Between Hampstead and Kentish Town.—Johns. Eric. 12 (1629).

**G. pusillum** L. Syst. ed. x. 1144 (1759). 1660.

"G. malachoides sive Columbinum minimum. On the hill of health " (Cambs).—R. R. C. 61. But the authors of Fl. Kent quote Johnson's "Geranium alterum Dioscor. sive Columbinum. Tab. pes columbinus Dod. et ejus altera species foliis majoribus magis dissectis" (Johns. Kent, 18) as including this species.

**G. rotundifolium** L. Sp. Pl. 683 (1753). 1762.

"Circa Bath et Bristol copiose, inter Battersea et Wandsworth."—Huds. i. 265. But the plant was known to Buddle, who died in 1715.—See Fl. Middx. 68.



**G. dissectum** L. Fl. Suec. ed. 2, 242 (1755). **1629.**

“*Pes Columbinus Geranium* 2, Dios. foliis amplis valde dissectis,” Road-side, Erith.—Johns. Kent, 10.

**G. columbinum** L. Sp. Pl. 682 (1753). **1666.**

“*Geranium Columbinum* fol. magis dissectis pediculis longissimis flore magno. In several places of Hampshire, Mr. Goodyer.”—Merrett, 45.

**G. lucidum** L. Sp. Pl. 682 (1753). **1633.**

“*Geranium Saxatile* of Thalius . . . Mr. Goodyer found it growing plentifully on the bankes of the highway leading from Gilford towards London neere unto the townes end.”—Ger. em. 938.

**G. Robertianum** L. Sp. Pl. 681 (1753). *Herb Robert.* **1548.**

“The herbe called in englishe herbe Roberte.”—Turn. Names, G. iij. “*Geranium Robertianum, Herba Robertii.*” Between Hampstead and Kentish Town.—Johns. Eric. (1629).

## **ERODIUM** L'Héritier, 1787. *Storksbill.*

**E. cicutarium** L'Hérit. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 1, ii. 414 (1789). **1597.**

“*Geranium Cicutæ folio inodorum.*”—Ger. 800, fig. 3. “*Geranium arvense* Tab. Cicutæ folio: Bauh.” Betweene Nash and Queakes.—Johns. Kent, 20 (1632). But Turner in “Names” and Herball refers to “Pinke nedle or Cranes byl.”

**E. moschatum** L'Hérit. l. c. (1789). **1670.**

“In Craven-common, and near Bristow on a little Green you pass over going thence to S. Vincents Rock.”—Ray, Cat. 132.

**E. maritimum** L'Hérit. l. c. (1789). **1666.**

“*Geranium Betonicæ folio.* Over against Saint Vincents Rocks on the further side of the River and at Bass Castle in Cornwall,” &c.—Merrett, 46. But Petiver in Phil. Trans. xxvii. 379 says “the first discovery of this plant is owing to Dr. Morison . . . who found it in stoney places about Chadder in Somersetshire.” See Morison, Hist. Ox. part ii. sec. 5, p. 512 (1680).

**OXALIS** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Wood-sorrel.***O. Acetosella** L. Sp. Pl. 433 (1753). **1538.**

“Oxys . . . vulgus vocat Alleluya, wodsore & cuckowes meat.”—Turn. Libellus.

**O. corniculata** L. Sp. Pl. 435 (1753). **1770**

“I am obliged to Mr. John Turner of Limpston near Exeter for a specimen of this plant, who found it in several places in the neighbourhood of that city, and who I believe is the only person that has observed it in these kingdoms.” Berkenhout, Syn. ii. 127.

**IMPATIENS** Linn. (*Dodonæus.*)**I. Noli-tangere** L. Sp. Pl. 938 (1753). **1633.**

“*Persicaria siliquosa* . . . First found to grow in this kingdome by . . . Mr. George Bowles . . . first in Shropshire on the banks of the river Kemlet at Marington in the parish of Cherberry.”—Ger. em. 446.

**I. biflora** Walter, Fl. Carol. 219 (1788). *I. fulva.* Nuttall (1818). **1835.**

“On the river Wey near Guildford, Surrey, 14th Aug., 1834, Mr. Borrer.”—E. B. S. 2794. But it was observed by Mr. J. S. Mill near Albury in 1822.—Phytol. i. 40.

**ILEX** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Holly.***I. Aquifolium** L. Sp. Pl. 125 (1753). **1538.**

“An holy tre . . . e cujus corticibus ipse admodū puer viscū confeci.”—Turn. Libellus (under *Ruscus*).

**EUONYMUS** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*) *Spindle-tree.***E. europæus** L. Sp. Pl. 197 (1753). **1548.**

“Euonymos . . . I have sene it betwene Barkway and Ware in the hedges . . . Spyndle tree.”—Turn. Names, D. j.

**RHAMNUS** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*) *Buckthorn.***R. catharticus** L. Sp. Pl. 193 (1753). **1597.**

“*Rhamnus solutinus* . . . In Kent in sundrie places as at Farningham,” &c.—Ger. 1154.

**R. Frangula** L. Sp. Pl. 193 (1753). **1597.**

“*Alnus nigra baccifera* . . . I found great plentie of it in a wood a mile from Islington in the way from thence

toward a small village called Harnsey . . . and in most woods in the parts about London.”—Ger. 1286.

**ACER** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Maple.*

**A. campestre** L. Sp. Pl. 1055 (1753). 1570.

“*Aceris* species. . . . Prope Oxoniam oriri sponte nonnulli nobis asseruerint.”—Lob. Adv. 443. “*Acer minus vulgare.* Between Nash & Queakes.”—Johns. Kent, 21 (1632).

**GENISTA** Linn. (*Pliny.*)

**G. anglica** L. Sp. Pl. 710 (1753). 1548.

“*Genistella* . . . I have not sene it in England sauynge once besyde Coome parcke [Surrey]. . . . Thorn-broume or prickly broume.”—Turn. Names, H. iii.

**G. pilosa** L. Sp. Pl. 710 (1753). 1775.

“Found by Sir John Cullum about Lackford four or five miles from St. Edmund’s Bury in July 1774.”—Rose’s Elements of Botany, App. 454. Sir J. Cullum found it at Icklingham in 1771. See Hind’s Fl. Suffolk, 105.

**G. tinctoria** L. Sp. Pl. 710 (1753). 1570.

“*Genistella infectoria*—Angl. Dieweed . . . Angliæ occiduæ.”—Lob. Adv. 407.

**ULEX** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Furze.*

**U. europæus** L. Sp. Pl. 741 (1753). 1570.

“*Genista*, *Spartium spinosum majus* . . . Brike Browme . . . In Anglia, ubi frequentissima in sterilibus et ericetis.”—Lob. Adv. 409. But Turner probably referred to this as “a fur; whyche in manye places of Englande is called a Whyne.”—Herb. Pt. i. D. j. (1551).

**U. Gallii** Planch. in Ann. Sc. Nat. 3rd S. xix. 207 (1849). 1849.

From Dorsetshire. Distinguished by M. Planchon in 1846.—Ann. Sc. Nat. l. c. Referred to as “probably a distinct species” in Bab. Man. ed. 3 (1851).

**U. nanus** T. F. Forster in Sym. Syn. 160 (1798). 1641.

“*Genistella Anglica spinosa*, sive *Chamæspartum supinum.* Non procul a Castro South Sea Castle in Comitatu South-hampton.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 21.



**CYTISUS** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Broom.*

**C. scoparius** Link, Enum. Hort. Berol. ii. 241 (1822). **1548.**

“Genista . . . Broume groweth in al countreis of England where as I haue ben.”—Turn. Names, D. ij. back.

**ONONIS** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*) *Rest-harrow.*

**O. arvensis** L. Syst. ed. 12, 478 (1766). **1548.**

“Anonis . . . Resta bovis . . . groweth in many places about cambryge.”—Turn. Names, B i.

**O. spinosa** Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 312 (1778). **1570.**

“Ononis aut Ononis Asinaria, sive nocna Offic. Aresta bouis Quædam occurrit in pratis maritimis & udis Angliæ præsertim . . . prope Londinum.”—Lob. Adv. 378.

**O. reclinata** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1011 (1763). **1835.**

“Found in Aug. 1835, by Prof. Graham, by the sea to the north of West Tarbert near the Mull of Galloway” (Co. Wigton).—Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. i. 119.

**TRIGONELLA** Linn. *Fenugreek.*

**T. purpurascens** Lam. Fl. Fr. ii. 590 (1778). **1677.**

“Trifolium Ornithopodium siliquis . . . Found by Tho. Willisel among the Corn half a mile on this side Tadcaster . . . and also near Oxford.”—Ray, Cat. ed. 2, 291. But see Druce’s Fl. Berks, where the Oxford locality is doubted. “Mr. Newton in our company found it at Tollesbury in Essex.”—Ray, Syn. 136 (1690).

**MEDICAGO** Linn. (*Tournefort.*) *Medick.*

**M. sylvestris** Fr. Mant. iii. 92 (1842). **1849.**

“M. falcata  $\beta$  sylvestris . . . Thetford, Suffolk.”—C. C. Babington in Bot. Gaz. i. 6. Then first clearly distinguished from next species, but the plant itself was observed at an earlier date. See Bot. Guide, 561 (1805), and Hind’s Fl. Suffolk, 107.

**M. falcata** L. Sp. Pl. 779 (1753). **1634.**

“Trifolium sylv. luteum siliqua cornuta vel Medica frutescens, Bauh. . . . In montosis.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. 74. Between Linton and Bartlow (Cambs).—R. C. C. 167 (1660).



**M. lupulina** L. Sp. Pl. 779 (1753). 1629.

“*Medica semine racemoso.*” Near Rochester.—Johns. Kent, 1.

**M. denticulata** Willd. Sp. Pl. iii. 1414 (1800). 1670.

“*Trifolium cochleatum modiolis spinosis.* . . . At Orford in Suffolk.”—Ray, Cat. 302. But Messrs. Hanbury and Marshall (Fl. Kent, 87) refer Merrett’s “*Medica marina. Trifolium cochleatum marinum*” to this species. Ray’s plant was identified by G. E. Smith in Pl. of S. Kent, 43 (1829).

**M. arabica** Huds. Fl. Angl. 288 (1762). *M. maculata* Sibth. (1794). 1632.

“*Medica minor fructo cochleato aspero: Tribulus terrestris minor repens* Lugd, ut etiam ejus varietas foliis maculatis. *Medica Arabica*, Cam. . . . Hampstead Heath.”—Johns. Enum. 41.

**M. minima** L. Am. Acad. iv. 105 (1759). 1660.

“*Trifolium echinatum arvense* . . . In an old gravell pit in the corn field near Wilborham church; also at Newmarket” (Cambs).—R. C. C. 166.

### **MELILOTUS** Haller. (*Pliny.*) *Melilot.*

**M. officinalis** Lam. Fl. Fr. ii. 594 (1778). 1597.

“*Melilotus Germanica.* . . . No part of the world doth enjoy so great plenty thereof as England doth and especially Essex.”—Ger. 1034.

**M. alba** Desv. ap Lam. Dict. iv. 63 (1753). 1830.

“Denes at Yarmouth. Corn-fields at Aberlady Bay near Edinburgh. Mr. Lloyd.”—Hook. Fl. Brit. 327 (as *M. leucantha* Koch).

**M. arvensis** Wallr. Sched. Crit. 391 (1822). 1848.

First found at Thetford, Suffolk, by the Rev. W. W. Newbould, 28 July, 1848.—Phytol. iii. 344, 540.

### **TRIFOLIUM** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Trefoil.*

**T. subterraneum** L. Sp. Pl. 767 (1753). 1634.

“*T. pumilum supinum flosculis longis albis nondum descriptum.* In montosis.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. 73. “At Gamlingay,” &c.—Ray, Cat. 306 (1670).

- T. pratense** L. Sp. Pl. 768 (1753). *Clover*. 1562.  
 “*Trifolium* . . . common Trifoly that groweth in myddoes somtyme wyth a whyte floure and somtymes wyth a purple which is called *trifolium pratense* in Latin.” Turn. ii. 158.
- T. medium** L. Am. Acad iv. 105 (1759). 1660.  
 “*T. majus* flore purpureo. . . . In an enclosed ground near the river Cam not farre from Newnham by the foot way to Grantcester” (Cambs).—R. C. C. 168.
- T. ochroleucon** Huds. Fl. Angl. 283 (1762). 1660.  
 “*T. pratense hirsutum majus* flore albo-sulphureo. . . . About Cherry Hinton” (Cambs).—R. C. C. 168.
- T. maritimum** Huds. Fl. Angl. 284 (1762). 1633.  
 “*T. stellatum glabrum*. . . . I first observed it in Dartford salt marish the tenth of June 1633.”—Johnson in Ger. em. 1208.
- T. Molinerii** Balb. ex Hornemann Hort. Hafn. 715 (1815). 1842.  
 “I found this plant . . . in 1839 near the Lizard light-house.”—Rev. W. S. Hore in Phytol. i. 163; and ii. 237.
- T. stellatum** L. Sp. Pl. 769 (1753). 1805.  
 Found 30th July, 1804, by Mr. W. Borrer “between Shoreham harbour, Sussex, and the sea.”—E. B. 1546.
- T. arvense** L. Sp. Pl. 769 (1753). 1548.  
 “*Lagopus* . . . groweth much amōg the corne . . . rough Trifoly or harefote.”—Turn. Names, D. vij. back.
- T. Bocconi** Savi, Obs. Trifol. 37 (1810). 1841.  
 Edinburgh Catalogue of British Plants, ed. 2. “Found by Messrs. Borrer and Babington [in July, 1839] at Cadge-with, Cornwall.”—Phytol. i. 163 (1842). E. B. S. 2868.
- T. striatum** L. Sp. Pl. 771 (1753). 1660.  
 “*Trifolium dilute purpureum glomerulis florum oblongis sine pediculis caulibus adnatis*. . . . In all the closes you pass through going from Cambridge to Chesterton Church” (Cambs).—R. C. C. 169.
- T. scabrum** L. Sp. Pl. 771 (1753). 1696.  
 “*Trifolium flosculis albis in glomerulis oblongis asperis cauliculis proxime adnatis*. . . . At Newmarket.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 194. See also Ray, Syn. ed. 1, 134–5, where the same plant is probably recorded, but with wrong name.

**T. glomeratum** L. Sp. Pl. 771 (1753). 1670.

“T. cum glomerulis ad caulium nodos rotundis. . . .  
Prope Saxmundham in Suffolcia.”—Ray, Cat. 305.

**T. suffocatum** L. Mant. ii. 276 (1771). 1794.

“Found wild on the sands about Yarmouth by Mr. Lilly Wigg,” 1792.—Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 357.

**T. strictum** L. Am. Acad. iv. 285 (1759). 1847.

Found in July, 1847, by the Rev. C. A. Johns, “between the Lizard Head and Kynance Cove.”—Phytol. ii. 908.

**T. repens** L. Sp. Pl. 767 (1753). *Dutch Clover*. 1632.

“Trifolium pratense album.” Thanet.—Johns. Kent, 13.

**T. fragiferum** L. Sp. Pl. 772 (1753). 1629.

“T. fragiferum Clusii.” Cliffe.—Johns. Kent, 8.

**T. procumbens** L. Sp. Pl. 772 (1753). 1632.

“Trifolium luteum majus lupulinum sive lupulus sylvaticus, Thal. . . . Thanet.”—Johns. Kent, 12.

**T. dubium** Sibth. Fl. Oxon. 231 (1794). 1660.

Trifolium lupulinum alterum minus. In Cambs.—R. C. C. 166. In Messrs. Hanbury and Marshall’s ‘Flora of Kent,’ “*Medica semine racemoso*,” Johns. Kent (1629), is identified as this species, but I am rather inclined to think that Johnson’s plant was *Medicago lupulina* Linn.

**T. filiforme** L. Sp. Pl. 773 (1753). 1724.

“T. lupulinum minimum . . . About Putney, Blackheath,” &c.—Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 331. But it was distinguished by Buddle about 1710.—See Fl. Middlesex, 82.

**ANTHYLLIS** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Kidney Vetch*.

**A. Vulneraria** L. Sp. Pl. 719 (1753). 1597.

“*Anthyllis leguminosa*. . . . Upon Hampstead Heath near London,” &c.—Ger. 1061.

**LOTUS** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.) *Bird’s-foot Trefoil*.

**L. corniculatus** L. Sp. Pl. 775 (1753). 1597.

“Trifolium siliquosum minus. . . . In most fertill fields of England.”—Ger. 1022.



**L. tenuis** Waldst. & Kit. in Willd. Enum. ii. 797 (1809). **1816.**

“*L. decumbens*. . . . Near Mr. Sloper’s Farm not far from Tonbridge. A new species; first found at Hastings near Bulverhithe.”—T. F. Forster, Fl. Tonbr. 86. But in Fl. Kent it is identified as “*Lotus pentaphyllos minor angustioribus foliis fruticosus*. Found 1696 about Greenwich and Greenhithe.”—Doody MS.

**L. uliginosus** Schkuhr, Bot. Handb. ii. 412 (1796).  
*L. major* Sm. E. B. 2091 (1809). **1632.**

“*Trifolium corniculatum majus hirsutum*.”—Johns. Kent, 29.

**L. angustissimus** L. Sp. Pl. 774 (1753). **1800.**

“*L. diffusus* . . . Among the rocks near Hastings. Mr. Dickson.”—Sm. Fl. Brit. ii. 795.

**L. hispidus** Desf. Cat. Hort. Paris, 190 (1829). **1831.**

“Cornwall, near the Lizard and near Penzance. H. C. Watson.”—Hook. Fl. Brit. ed. 2, 330. “Found by Mr. J. Woods near the Castle at Dartmouth in June 1828.”—E. B. Suppl. 2823 (1838).

### **ASTRAGALUS** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Milk Vetch*.

**A. alpinus** L. Sp. Pl. 760 (1753). **1831.**

Found 30 July, 1831, by Mr. Brand, Dr. Greville, and Dr. Graham in Glen of the Dole, Clova.—E. B. Suppl. 2717.

**A. danicus** Retz, Obs. fasc. iii. 41 (1783). **1597.**

“*Glaux exigua*. . . . Upon Barton hill fower miles from Lewton in Bedfordshire.”—Ger. 1062.

**A. glycyphyllos** L. Sp. Pl. 758 (1753). **1597.**

“*Hedysarum Glycyrrhizatum*. . . . In Essex about Dunmow and in the townes called Clare & Henningham.” Ger. 1059.

### **OXYTROPIS** De Candolle.

**O. uralensis** DC. Astrag. 68 (1802). **1768.**

“*Astragalus uralensis*. . . . Upon Carn-dearg, one of the lower heads of Ben-Sguilert . . . Mr. Stuart. It has also been discovered at the bay of Farr on the eastern coast, and in a rocky soil at Cromarty by Mr. Robertson.



See 'Scotch Magazine' for July, 1768, with a figure of it."—Lightfoot, Fl. Scot. i. 401 (1777). I am informed by Mr. Symers Macvicar that it was found by Dr. John Walker near Loch Leven in 1761.

**O. campestris** DC. Astrag. 74 (1802). **1813.**

"Discovered by Mr. G. Don in the summer of 1812 on a high rock . . . at the head of Clova, Angusshire."—E. B. 2522.

**ORNITHOPUS** Linn. (*Gesner.*) *Bird's-foot.*

**O. perpusillus** L. Sp. Pl. 743 (1753). **1570.**

"Ornitopodium sive Pes avis varietas [figured] Oritur in marginosis herbidis Grinwicij Regie, ad Tamesim flumē nō procul Londino."—Lob. Adv. 403.

**O. ebracteatus** Brot. Fl. Lusit. ii. 159 (1804). **1839.**

"Discovered [in April, 1838] on Tresco, one of the Scilly Islands, by Miss White of that place."—Babington in Ann. N. H. ii. 349.

**HIPPOCREPIS** Linn. *Horse-shoe Vetch.*

**H. comosa** L. Sp. Pl. 744 (1753). **1634.**

"Ferrum equinum siliquis in summitate, Bauh. Hedy-sarum minus, Tab. . . . On the Hills about Bath and betweene Bath and Marleborow."—Johns. Merc. Bot. 35.

**ONOBRYCHIS** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Saintfoin.*

**O. viciæfolia** Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, ii. 76 (1772). **1597.**

"O. sive Caput Gallinaceum. . . . Upon Barton hill fower miles from Lewton in Bedfordshire."—Ger. 1064.

**VICIA** Linn. (*Varro, Virgil.*) *Vetch.*

**V. hirsuta** S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. ii. 614 (1821). **1597.**

"Aracus, Wilde Vetch . . . Ramping and climbing among corne . . . the herbe is better knowne then desired."—Ger. 1053, "Aracus sive Cracca minima Lob." Between Sandwich and Canterbury.—Johns. Kent, 31 (1632).

**V. gemella** Crantz, Stirp. Austr. v. 389 (1769). *V. tetrasperma* Moench (1794). **1660.**

"Viciæ sive Craccae minimæ species cum siliquis glabris. . . . In the corn as you goe from Hoginton [Oakington] to Huntington roade; and in the woods at S. George Hatley" (Cambs).—R. C. C. 175.

- V. gracilis** Loisel. Fl. Gall. iii. 460 (1806). 1839.  
 "On Barrow Hill, Bath," C. C. Babington.—Fl. Bath, Suppl. 74. "Bromfield gathered it near Ryde on July 16, 1839." (Note on original drawing for E. B. Suppl. 2904.)
- V. Cracca** L. Sp. Pl. 735 (1753). 1629.  
 "Aracus sive Cracca major Lob." Hampstead.—Johns. Eric.
- V. Orobus** DC. Fl. Fr. v. 577 (1815). 1670.  
 "Orobus sylvaticus nostras. . . . At Bigglesby [Gamblesby] in the way to Pereth [Penrith] in Cumberland from Hexham," &c.—Ray, Cat. 339.
- V. sylvatica** L. Sp. Pl. 734 (1753). 1634.  
 "Vicia maxima sylvatica nondum descripta. . . . In a wood nigh Bathe."—Johns. Merc. Bot. 76.
- V. sepium** L. Sp. Pl. 737 (1753). 1632.  
 "Vicia maxima dumetorum Cracca major, Tab."—Johns. Kent, 31.
- V. lutea** L. Sp. Pl. 736 (1753). 1798.  
 "The late Mr. Humphrey of Norwich found this plant many years ago on the beach at Orford, Suffolk. . . . Our specimens were gathered at Weymouth, by the Rev. Mr. Baker and A. B. Lambert, Esq., in August, 1795."—E. B. 481. There are specimens in Herb. Mus. Brit. collected at Glastonbury Tor, 1739 (Herb. Rand), and at Weymouth by Lightfoot in 1774.
- V. hybrida** L. Sp. Pl. 737 (1753). 1670.  
 "Vicia luteo flore sylvestris, J. B. . . . Yellow Vetch with a rough pod. This I sometime found on Glassenbury torre-hill."—Ray, Cat. 316.
- V. angustifolia** L. Am. Acad. iv. 105 (1759). 1666.  
 "Vicia repens fl. rubro siliquis longis foliisque brevibus. In a moor between Sunning [Sonning, Berks] and Maidenhead."—Merrett, 124.
- V. lathyroides** L. Sp. Pl. 736 (1753). 1724.  
 "Vicia minima præcox Parisiensium. Found by Mr. J. Sherard and Mr. Rand on the Chalky banks near Greenhithe in Kent."—Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 321.

**V. bithynica** L. Syst. ed. 10, 1166 (1759). 1778.

“Ad sepes prope Doncaster in agro Eboracensi, D. Tofield. in insula Purbeck.”—Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 320.

**LATHYRUS** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.) *Everlasting Pea*.

**L. Aphaca** L. Sp. Pl. 729 (1753). 1632.

“Aphaca Lob. Dod. Elatine 3 Tab.” Near Gravesend. Johns. Kent, 37.

**L. Nissolia** L. Sp. Pl. 729 (1753). 1632.

“Ervum sylvestre Dod.” . . . Hampstead Heath.—Johns. Enum.

**L. hirsutus** L. Sp. Pl. 732 (1753). 1666.

“Lathyrus perennis siliqua hirsuta. At Hadley Castle two miles from Lee in Essex.”—Merrett, 70.

**L. pratensis** L. Sp. Pl. 733 (1753). 1629.

“Vicia sil. Tabernæmontani, Aphacoides.” Near Cliffe. Johns. Kent, 8.

**L. tuberosus** L. Sp. Pl. 732 (1753). 1861.

“Collected at Fyfield, near Ongar, Essex, last August” [1860].—Joshua Clarke in Journ Linn. Soc. v. 187. Mr. Octavius Corder found it in 1859. See Gibson’s Fl. Essex, 88.

**L. sylvestris** L. Sp. Pl. 733 (1753). 1579.

“Lathyrus Angustifolia — there groweth great store thereof in Swanescombe wood a mile and a halfe from Greene-Hithe in Kent as you go to a village thereby called Betsome.”—Ger. 1054.

**L. palustris** L. Sp. Pl. 733 (1753). 1666.

“Lathyrus flore ex cæruleo et rubro mixto. In a wet marsh ground on the left hand of Peckham Field from London.”—Merrett, 70.

**L. maritimus** Bigel. Fl. Boston, ed. 2, 268 (1824).

1570.

“Pisa in littore nostro Britannico . . . certo quodam in loco Suffolciæ inter Alburnum et Orfordum [Aldborough and Orford] oppida . . . autumnnali tempore anni 1555 sponte sua nata sunt adeo magna copia sufficerint vel millibus hominum.”—Joannis Caii De rariorum Animalium et Stirpium Historia, ii. 29.



**L. macrorrhizus** Wimm. Fl. Schl. 166 (1832). 1548.

“Astragalus . . . peaserthnut. . . I haue sene thys herbe of late in Coome parke” [Surrey].—Turn. Names, B. iiij. “And on Rychemond heth.”—Herbal, pt. i. (1551).

**L. niger** Wimm. Fl. Schl. 166 (1832). 1821.

“Mr. [Thos.] Drummond has had the good fortune to discover it, truly wild, at Airly, ten miles west of Forfar.” Hook. Fl. Scot. ii. 267.

**PRUNUS** Linn. (*Virgil, Pliny.*) *Plum, Cherry.*

**P. spinosa** L. Sp. Pl. 475. 1562.

“Our slo bush or black thorn.”—Turn. ii. 104 (sub “Prunus”).

**P. insititia** Huds. Fl. Angl. 186 (1762). 1562.

“Bulles tre . . . plenty in Somersetshyre.”—Turn. ii. 104 (sub “Prunus”).

**P. Avium** L. Fl. Suec. ed. 2, 165 (1755). 1634.

“Cerasus sylvestris . . . In a wood by Bathe.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. 28.

**P. Cerasus** L. Sp. Pl. 474 (1753). 1841.

First clearly described as indigenous, and distinct from *P. Avium*, by Dr. Bromfield in E. B. Suppl. 2863. But there are many early records of the plant itself (the dwarf cherry tree), *e.g.* Ray’s “*Chamæcerasus*,” R. C. C. App. ii. 5 (1685).—See Bab. Fl. Cambs, 67.

**P. Padus** L. Sp. Pl. 473 (1753). 1597.

“Cerasus Avium nigra et racemosa . . . groweth very plentifully in the north of England . . . in Lancashire in almost everie hedge.”—Ger. 1322.

**SPIRÆA** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*) *Meadow-sweet.*

**S. Ulmaria** L. Sp. Pl. 490 (1753). 1568.

“Medewurte . . . groweth about water sydes . . . called of some Ulmaria.”—Turn. iii. 8.

**S. Filipendula** L. Sp. Pl. 490 (1753). 1548.

“Ænanthe . . . Filipendula groweth in great plentie besyde Syon & Shene in the middowes.”—Turn. Names, E. v



**RUBUS** Linn. (*Virgil, Pliny.*) *Bramble.***R. Idæus** L. Sp. Pl. 492 (1753). **1597.**

"The Raspis Bush . . . I have found it among the bushes of a cawsey neere unto a village called Wisterson where I went to schoole two miles from the Nantwich in Cheshire."--Ger. 1091.

**R. suberectus** Anderson in Linn. Soc. Trans. xi. 218 (1813). **1813.**

"About the Devil's Bridge, Cardiganshire, and other parts of Wales," &c.--Mr. G. Anderson, l.c. [But *R. nessensis* of W. Hall, in Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb. iii. 20 (1794), found at Loch Ness in 1787, was probably the same species.]

**R. fruticosus** L. Sp. Pl. 493 (1753). **1562.**

"Rubus . . . a bramble bushe or a black berrye bushe . . . groweth commonlye in hedges."--Turn. ii. 118.

**R. corylifolius** Sm. Fl. Brit. ii. 542 (1800). **1800.**

"Frequens in sepibus."--Smith, l.c. But see Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 467; With. Bot. Arr. ed. 3, ii. 469, &c.

**R. cæsius** L. Sp. Pl. 493 (1753). **1597.**

Gerard's "Stone Bramble," which he found "in divers fieldes in the Isle of Thanet harde by a village called Birchinton."--Ger. 1091. Johnson's "*Rubus repens fructu cæsius*."--Ger. em. 1271 (1633).

**R. saxatilis** L. Sp. Pl. 494 (1753). **1640.**

"*R. Alpinus saxatilis*. . . In Yorkshire."--Park. Theatr. 1015.

**R. Chamæmorus** L. Sp. Pl. 494 (1753). **1597.**

"*Chamæmorus* . . . Knotberry . . . upon Ingleborough hils," &c.—Ger. 1091.

Until the publication of Smith's 'English Flora' (1824), the above were all the species of *Rubus* known as British. The publication of Weihe & Nees's 'Rubi Germanici' (1822-7) drew special attention to the genus, and in vol. ii. of Smith's 'Flora' fourteen species are described, including *R. rhamnifolius*, *R. leucostachys*, and *R. Koehleri* ("glandulosus"), all found by Mr. Borrer in Sussex, and *R. plicatus* ("nitidus") found by Mr. Bicheno near Newbury. In the two editions of Lindley's 'Synopsis of the British Flora' (1829 and 1835) upwards of twenty species are

very briefly described, some of which it is now difficult to identify, but certainly including *R. fissus*, *R. echinatus*, and *R. diversifolius*; and in vol. i. of E. B. Suppl. (1830), *R. macrophyllus* is first described as British. Further additions to the list may be found in the early volumes of the 'Phytologist,' and the 'Annals and Magazine of Nat. Hist.' (1845-8); and in the third edition of Babington's 'Manual' (1851), forty-three species and many varieties are described.

With this hasty sketch of the first steps in its study, I must quit this difficult genus and refer the reader for further information to Babington's 'Synopsis' (1869) and the volumes of the 'Journal of Botany.' The Rev. W. M. Rogers has succeeded the late Prof. Babington as the leading authority on the subject, and in the last edition of the 'London Catalogue' (1895) has given us a list of one hundred species and sixty-three varieties!

### DRYAS Linn.

**D. octopetala** L. Sp. Pl. 501 (1753). 1650.

"*Teucrium Alpinum* Cisti flore. . . . In the mountains betwixt Gort and Galloway [Galway], Mr. Heaton."—How, Phyt. 120.

### GEUM Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Avens.*

**G. urbanum** L. Sp. Pl. 501 (1753). 1548.

"*Geum* . . . Auennes . . . groweth communely about hedges."—Turn. Names, D iij. "*Caryophyllata*." Between Gravesend and Rochester.—Johns. Kent, 3 (1629).

**G. intermedium** Ehrh. Beitr. vi. 143 (1791). 1663.

"*Caryophyllata vulgaris* flore majore. Found in the fields somewhere about the town" [Cambridge].—R. C. C. App. i. 4.

**G. rivale** L. Sp. Pl. 501 (1753). 1633.

"*Caryophyllata montana* purpurea. Found . . . in Wales . . . by Mr. Thomas Glynn."—Ger. em. 996.

### FRAGARIA Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Strawberry.*

**F. vesca** L. Sp. Pl. 494 (1753). 1548.

"Euery man knoweth wel inough where strawberries growe."—Turn. Names, D. ij. back (sub "*Fragaria*").

**POTENTILLA** Linn. (*Brunfels.*) *Cinquefoil*.

**P. Fragariastrum** Ehrh. Herb. 146 (1789). **1576.**

“*Fragaria sterilis*. . . . *Rupibus et cautibus Cornubiæ ad ædes generosi viri D. Muli frequentissima.*”—Lob. Obs. 396. “Upon Blackheath.”—Ger. em. 998 (1633).

**P. verna** L. Sp. Pl. 498 (1753). **1670.**

“*Pentaphyllum incanum repens Alpinum*. . . . Attulit ad nos Th. Willisellus *Pentaphylli* genus parvum in pascuis circa Kippax agri Eboracensis vicum.”—Ray, Cat. 235.

**P. rubens** Vill. Prosp. Fl. Dauph. 46 (1779). *P. maculata* Pourr. (1788). **1762.**

“*P. verna*. . . . Prope Giggleswick in Comitatu Eboracensi.”—Huds. Fl. Angl. 197.

**P. silvestris** Neck. Delic. Gallo-Belg. i. 222 (1768). *P. Tormentilla* Linn. **1538.**

“*Heptaphyllum* . . . nostratibus. *Tormentyll & Tormeryke* dicitur.”—Turn. Libellus.

**P. procumbens** Sibth. Fl. Oxon. 162 (1794). **1677.**

“*Pentaphyllum reptans alatum foliis profundius serratis*. . . . In the edges of the corn fields between Hockley and the woods under Shotover Hill.”—Plot, N. H. Oxon, 145.

**P. reptans** L. Sp. Pl. 499 (1753). **1538.**

“*Quinquefolium* . . . a nostris *Synkfoly*.”—Turn. Libellus. “Commune in al places.”—Turn. Names, F. v. back (1548).

**P. anserina** L. Sp. Pl. 495 (1753). **1568.**

“Wild Tansey . . . groweth in colde and watery places.” Turn. iii. 4.

**P. rupestris** L. Sp. Pl. 496 (1753). **1688.**

“*Pentaphylloides erectum*, J. B. . . . Ad latera montis cujusdam Craig-Wreidhin dicti in Comitatu montis Gomerici Walliæ.”—Ray, Fasc. 18. Found by Lloyd.—Ray, yn. ed. 2, 141.

**P. argentea** L. Sp. Pl. 497 (1753). **1632.**

“*Quinquefolium peiræum [petræum] majus* Tab.” near Gravesend.—Johns. Kent, 37. “*Pentaphyllum erectum foliis profunde sectis subtus argenteis flore luteo.*” In Cambs.—R. C. C. App. ii. 14 (1685).



**P. fruticosa** L. Sp. Pl. 495 (1753). **1670.**  
 “Pentaphylloides fruticosum . . . ad ripam Meridionalem fluvii Tees (Yorkshire) . . . found by Tho. Willisell.”  
 —Ray, Cat. 340. But in ed. 2, p. 228, one Johnson is said to have first observed it.

**P. palustris** Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, i. 359 (1772). *P. Comarum* Nestl. **1597.**

“Pentaphyllum rubrum palustre. . . . In a marrish ground adjoining to the land called Bourne ponds halfe a mile from Colchester.”—Ger. 839.

**P. Sibbaldi** Hall. f. in Seringe Mus. Helv. i. 51 (1818). **1684.**

“Fragariæ sylvestris affinis planta flore luteo. . . . Transmissa fuit ad Hortum Medicum a regione *Iernensi* ubi in sylvis sponte provenit.”—Sibbald, Scot. Illust. ii. 25.

**ALCHEMILLA** Linn. (*Tragus.*) *Lady's Mantle.*

**A. arvensis** Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, i. 115 (1772). **1570.**  
 “Percepier Anglorum . . . Angliæ tamen Bristoiæ frequentissimo apud mulierculas usu receptū est.”—Lob. Adv. 324.

**A. vulgaris** L. Sp. Pl. 123 (1753). **1848.**  
 “Alchimilla . . . Pes leonis . . . our Ladies Mantel. . . . It groweth in middowes like a Mallowe.”

**A. alpina** L. Sp. Pl. 123 (1753). **1677.**  
 “A. Alpina quinquefolia C. B. . . . We found it this year [1671] on a mountain in Westmerland beside a great pool or lake called Hulls-water.”—Ray, Cat. ed. 2, 11.

**A. argentea** Don, ex W. C. Trevelyan, Veg. Faroe Islands, 10 (1837). *A. conjuncta* Bab. Ann. & Mag. N. H. x. 24 (1842). **1837.**

“I am informed by Mr. D. Don that the same plant was gathered by his father in the Island of Skye, and that he considered it a good species, naming it *A. argentea*.”—W. C. Trevelyan, l.c.

**AGRIMONIA** Linn. (*Brunfels.*) *Agrimony.*

**A. Eupatoria** L. Sp. Pl. 448 (1753). **1551.**  
 “Agrimony . . . groweth amonge bushes and hedges and in myddowes and woddes in all countries in great plentye.”—Turn. i. P. vij.



**A. odorata** Mill. Dict. ed. 8 (1768). 1853.

Found by Prof. Babington and Rev. W. W. Newbould, Sept. 9th, 1852, "on the rocky shore of Lough Neagh in the county of Antrim"; and about the same time by Mr. Jos. Woods in Devon and Cornwall.--Ann. N. H. ser. 2, xi. 363.

**POTERIUM** Linn. *Burnet.*

**P. Sanguisorba** L. Sp. Pl. 994 (1753). 1597.

"Pimpinella--Burnet . . . wilde upon many barren heathes and pastures."--Ger. 889. "Pimpinella sanguisorba minor" . . . near Dartford.--Johns. Kent, 9 (1629).

**P. officinale** A. Gray in Proc. Am. Acad. vii. 340 (1868). 1548.

"Bipennella . . . Burnet . . . groweth much about Syon and Shene and in many other places of England."--Turn. Names, H. j. back. Mr. James Britten makes this *P. Sanguisorba*. But see Bot. Gaz. i. 224.

**ROSA** Linn. (*Virgil, Pliny.*) *Rose.*

**R. spinosissima** L. Sp. Pl. 491 (1753). 1597.

"R. pimpinella . . . groweth very plentifully in a field as you go from a village in Essex called Graies . . . unto Hordon on the hill."--Ger. 1088.

**R. involuta** Sm. Fl. Brit. iii. 1398 (1804). 1804.

"In insulis occidentalibus Scotiæ. D. Walker and D. J. Mackay."--Smith, l.c. But this is now said to be always a "*tomentosa*" hybrid.

**R. hibernica** Sm. E. B. 2196 (1810). 1803.

"I first discovered it on the side of the road leading from Belfast to the village of Hollywood."--John Templeton in Trans. Dublin Soc. iii. 163. First observed in 1795.--Stewart & Corry in Fl. of N. E. Ireland.

**R. mollis** Sm. E. B. 2459 (1812). 1800.

"In the way from Edinburgh to Ravelston wood."--Sm. Fl. Brit. ii. 539 (*R. villosa* var.  $\beta$ ). Smith (E. B. l.c.) quotes "*R. sylvestris folio molliter hirsuto*," &c., Dill. in Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 478, as a synonym.

**R. tomentosa** Sm. Fl. Brit. ii. 539 (1800). 1696 ?

“*Rosa sylvestris* fructu majore hispido . . . In sepibus non infrequens a D. Dale observata.”—R. Syn. ed. 2, 296. As “*tomentosa*.” “Near Norwich,” &c.—Sm. Fl. Brit. l.c.

**R. rubiginosa** L. Mant. ii. 564 (1771). 1597.

“*R. canina*. The common Sweete brier . . . In the borders of fieldes & woods in most parts of England.”—Ger. 1088. “*Rosa sylv. odora*. Eglantine or Sweet Bryer . . . in divers hedges by Darfield [Yorkshire] but with more smooth shining leaves than the Garden kind.”—Merrett, 105 (1666). But this may have been *R. micrantha*.

**R. micrantha** Sm. E. B. 2490 (1812). 1812.

“Mr. W. Borrer has communicated to us the present Rose under the above name. He observes that it is common in hedges and thickets.”—Smith, E. B. l.c.

**R. agrestis** Savi, Fl. Pis. i. 475 (1798). *R. sepium* Thuill. (1799). 1821.

“Near Bidford Grange (Warwickshire) . . . July, 1818” W. T.] Bree.—Purton, Midl. Flora, iii. 41. In E. B. Suppl. 2653, and elsewhere, wrongly quoted “Bridport.”

**R. canina** L. Sp. Pl. 491 (1753). 1538.

“*Cynosbatos* . . . anglis a wylde hep tre or a brere tre.”—Turn. Libellus.

**R. stylosa** Desv. in Journ. de Bot. ii. 113 (1809). 1808.

“Mr. William Borrer . . . first distinguished this Rose in England . . . [it] is common in Sussex.”—E. B. 1895 (as *R. collina*).

**R. arvensis** Huds. Fl. Angl. 192 (1762). 1666.

“*Rosa Canina sylv. unico fl. & fructu*. In the fields near Hackney in the way thence to London.”—Merrett, 105.

**PYRUS** Linn. (*Virgil, Pliny.*) Pear.

**P. torminalis** Ehrh. Beitr. vi. 92 (1791). 1597.

“*Sorbus torminalis* . . . In Kent . . . about South-fleete and Gravesend.”—Ger. 1288.

**P. Aria** Ehrh. Beitr. iv. 20 (1789). 1570.

“Aria Theophrasti effigie Alni . . . In Angliæ frigidioribus sylvis frequentem videas.”—Lob. Adv. 435.

**P. Aucuparia** Gaertn. Fruct. ii. 45 (1791). 1562.

“Sorbus . . . called in Northumberland a rowne tre.”—Turn. ii. 143.

**P. communis** L. Sp. Pl. 479 (1753). 1562.

“Pyrum . . . wylde Pere tre . . . well knowen.”—Turn. ii. 108.

**P. Malus** L. Sp. Pl. 479 (1753). 1562.

“Malus sylvestris [called] in y<sup>e</sup> South countre a Crab tre, in y<sup>e</sup> North countre a scarbtre.”—Turn. ii. 47<sup>b</sup>.

**MESPILUS** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.) *Medlar*.

**M. germanica** L. Sp. Pl. 478 (1753). 1597.

“Mespylus sativus . . . Often-times in hedges among briars and brambles.”—Ger. 1266. “Mespilus sylv. spinosa . . . In the Hedges betwixt Hampsted-heath and Highgate and . . . [near] Crediton, Devonshire.”—Merrett, 77 (1666).

**CRATÆGUS** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.) *Hawthorn*.

**C. Oxyacantha** L. Sp. Pl. 477 (1753). 1562.

“Spina alba . . . Our comō hawthorn.”—Turn. ii. 73<sup>b</sup>. “Oxyacantha . . . Angli May dicunt.”—Lob. Adv. 443 (1570).

**COTONEASTER** Medicus. (*Bauhin*.)

**C. integerrimus** Medic. Gesch. 85 (1793). 1828.

“On the lime stone cliffs of the Great Ormshead, Carnarvonshire, in various places. Mr. W. Wilson, 1825.”—Sm. E. Fl. iv. 268. [But it is said to have been gathered by Mr. J. W. Griffith, of Garn, in 1783.—See E. B. Suppl. 2713.]

**SAXIFRAGA** Linn. (*Pliny*.) *Saxifrage*.

**S. oppositifolia** L. Sp. Pl. 402 (1753). 1677.

“Sedum Alpinum ericoides purpureum vel cæruleum . . . In rupibus ad latus Septentrionale montis Ingleborough.”—Ray, Cat. ed. 2, 269.



- S. nivalis** L. Sp. Pl. 401 (1753). 1641.  
 "Sedum serratum sive Umbilicus Veneris alter, Matth."  
 —Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 33. "On Snowdon hill."—  
 Merrett, 111.
- S. stellaris** L. Sp. Pl. 400 (1753). 1641.  
 "Cotyledon hirsuta sive sedum petræum hirsutum. . . .  
 Upon the moyst Rockes at Snowdon."—Johns. Merc.  
 Bot. ii. 19.
- S. Geum** L. Sp. Pl. 401 (1753). 1806.  
 "Discovered by Mr. J. T. Mackay on a mountain near  
 Dingle in the County of Kerry, Ireland, in Sept. 1804."—  
 E. B. 1561.
- S. umbrosa** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 574 (1762). 1697.  
 "Grows plentifully here with us in Ireland on a moun-  
 tain called the Mangerton in Kerry."—Dr. T. Molyneux  
 in Phil. Trans. xix. 510.
- S. Hirculus** L. Sp. Pl. 402 (1753). 1724.  
 "Geum angustifolium auctumnale flore luteo guttato.  
 . . . Found by Dr. Kingstone on Knotsford-moor, Cheshire."  
 Dill. in Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 355.
- S. aizoides** L. Sp. Pl. 403 (1753). 1670.  
 "Sedum Alpinum luteum minus. On the sides of In-  
 gleborough hill . . . also about Shap in Westmorland."—  
 Ray, Cat. 279.
- S. tridactylites** L. Sp. Pl. 404 (1753). 1597.  
 "Paronychia rutaceo folio. . . . Upon the bricke wall in  
 Chauncerie lane [London] belonging to the Earle of  
 Southampton."—Ger. 500.
- S. rivularis** L. Sp. Pl. 404 (1753). 1792.  
 "In monte Ben Nevis Scotiæ hanc plantam primus in  
 Britannia invenit anno 1790, D. Robertus Townson."—  
 J. E. Smith in Linn. Fl. Lapon. ed. 2, 143.
- S. cernua** L. Sp. Pl. 403 (1753). 1794.  
 "Amongst the rocks on the summit of Ben Lawers."—  
 James Dickson in Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 290.
- S. granulata** L. Sp. Pl. 402 (1753). 1568.  
 The "Saxifrage" . . . having "whyte floures" and "rôte  
 . . . full of litle knoppes lyke pearles . . . in diverse places of  
 England."—Turn. iii. 67.



**S. cæspitosa** L. Sp. Pl. 404 (1753). 1800.

“On Alpine rocks above Lake Idwell in Carnarvonshire, rare. J. W. Griffith, Esq., in Herb. Soc. Linn.”—Smith, Fl. Brit. ii. 455.

**S. decipiens** Ehrh. Beitr. v. 47, 175 (1790). 1796.

“*S. petræa*. . . . We are indebted to . . . J. Wynne Griffith, Esq., for this beautiful addition to our flora. He found it on the rocks of Cwm Idwell, above Llyn Idwell, near Tŵll dŵ.”—With. Bot. Arr. ed. 3, iii. 890. Cf. Smith, E. B. 455 (sub *S. palmata*).

**S. hypnoides** L. Sp. Pl. 405 (1753). 1640.

“*Sedum Alpinum laciniatis Ajugæ foliis*. . . . On the Mountaines of Lancashiere with us as Mr. Hosket (Hesketh) told us.”—Park. Theatr. 739.

### CHRYSOSPLENIUM Linn. (*Tournefort*.)

**C. oppositifolium** L. Sp. Pl. 398 (1753). 1570.

“*Saxifragia aurea*. . . . In Angliæ humentibus saxeis . . . floret.”—Lob. Adv. 267. “About Bath and Wels.”—Ger. 693.

**C. alternifolium** L. Sp. Pl. 398 (1753). 1666.

“*Saxifraga aurea major foliis longius incidentibus*. . . . Near Hedley [Headley, near Selborne], Hampshire, Mr. Brown.”—Merrett, 109.

### PARNASSIA Linn. (*Tournefort*.)

**P. palustris** L. Sp. Pl. 275 (1753). 1570.

“*Gramen Parnassi hederaceum recentiorum*. . . . In pratis & udis pascuis Angliæ ad Oxoniam.”—Lob. Adv. 263.

### RIBES Linn. (*Fuchs*.) *Currant*.

**R. alpinum** L. Sp. Pl. 200 (1753). 1688.

“*Ribes Alpinus dulcis*. . . . In agro Eboracensi invenit D. Dodsworth.”—Ray, Hist. ii. 1486.

**R. rubrum** L. Sp. Pl. 200 (1753). 1568.

“*Ribes*. . . . By a waters side at Clouer in Somerset shyre in the possession of Maister Horner.”—Turn. iii. 63.  
“*Ribes sylv. Matth.* . . . In sylvis in Septentrionali comitatûs Eboracensis parte circa Greta-bridge inque Dunelmensi Episcopatu & Westmorlandia, D. Johnson.”—Ray, Cat. ed. 2, 254 (1677).

**R. nigrum** L. Sp. Pl. 201 (1753). 1660.

“*Ribes fructu nigro*. . . . By the rivers side at Abington” (Cambs).—R. C. C. 139.

**TILLÆA** Linn. (*Micheli*.)

**T. muscosa** L. Sp. Pl. 129 (1753). 1775.

“On Drayton Heath and several other places near Norwich in great plenty. First examined and ascertained by the Rev. Mr. [Henry] Bryant in 1766.”—Rose’s Elements of Botany, App. 450.

**COTYLEDON** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Navelwort*.

**C. Umbilicus** L. Sp. Pl. 429 (1753). 1562.

“*Umbilicus Veneris*. . . . In welles and divers places of Summerset shyre . . . wall penny grasse.”—Turn. ii. 169.

**SEDUM** Linn. (*Pliny*.) *Stonecrop*.

**S. roseum** Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, 326 (1772). *S. Rhodiola* DC. (1805). 1597.

“*Rhodia radix*. . . . Upon sundry mountains in the north part of England especially in a place called Ingleborough Fels.”—Ger. 426.

**S. Telephium** L. Sp. Pl. 430 (1753). 1597.

“*Crassula sive Faba inversa*. . . . Plentifully in . . . Englande.”—Ger. 416.

**S. villosum** L. Sp. Pl. 432 (1753). 1677.

“*Sedum parvum palustre flo. incarnato*. . . . On the moist springs about Ingleborough hill and elsewhere.”—Ray, Cat. ed. 2, 270. Mr. F. A. Lees says this was *S. villosum*.

**S. album** L. Sp. Pl. 432 (1753). 1634.

“*Sedum minus flo. albo*. . . . In locis saxosis et asperis.”—Johns, Merc. Bot. 67. “Very plentifully on many of the thatch’d houses in Chatteresse in the Isle of Ely” (Cambs).—R. C. C. 153 (1660).

**S. anglicum** Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 196 (1778). 1666.

“*Sedum minimum flo. mixto ex albo & rubro*. . . . On the West of Ingleborough hill in the mud of the hollow topped stones.”—Merrett, 111. “In sterilioribus Suffolciæ itinere a Yarmouth ad Dunwich plurimum observavimus.” Ray, Cat. 280 (1670).

**S. acre** L. Sp. Pl. 432 (1753). 1538.

“Sedum minus puto esse herbam quam vulgus appellat Thryft aut Stoncrop.”—Turn. Libellus.

**S. rupestre** L. Sp. Pl. 431 (1753). 1666.

“Sedum Divi Vincentii N. D. Mr. Goodyer.”—Merrett, 111.

**S. Forsterianum** Sm. E. B. 1802 (1807). 1807.

“Gathered in 1806 by E. Forster junior Esq. on a rock at the fall of the Rhydoll, near the Devil’s Bridge, Cardiganshire.”—E. B. l. c.

### **DROSERA** Linn. (*Cordus.*) *Sundew.*

**D. rotundifolia** L. Sp. Pl. 281 (1753). 1568.

“Rosa solis is a litle small herbe that groweth in mossey groundes and in fennes and watery mores.”—Turn. iii. 79.

**D. anglica** Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 135 (1778). 1640.

“Ros solis sylvestris longifolius. . . . This was sent me by Mr. Zanche Silliard an Apothecarie of Dublin in Ireland, which sort wee have growing by Ellestmere in Shropshire by the waysides (the report of Dr. Coote).”—Park. Theatr. 1053. First found by Heaton “in a Bogge by Edenderry.”—See How, Phyt. 105.

**D. intermedia** Hayne in Schrad. Journ. Bot. i. 37 (1800). 1634 ?

“Rorella sive Ros solis foliis oblongis . . . .”—Johns. Merc. Bot. 65. “On Hinton moor” (Cambs).—R. C. C. 139 (1660).

### **HIPPURIS** Linn. (*Horsetail.*)

**H. vulgaris** L. Sp. Pl. 4 (1753). 1597.

“Cauda equina fœmina. . . . In waterish places.”—Ger. 957. “Polygonum fœmina semine vidua, Lob.” Between Margate and Sandwich.—Johns. Kent, 23 (1632).

### **MYRIOPHYLLUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Water Milfoil.*

**M. verticillatum** L. Sp. Pl. 992 (1753). 1660.

“Millefolium aquaticum minus. In the rivulet Stoure by the little Islet . . . above the Paper mills” (Cambs).—R. C. C. 99.



**M. spicatum** L. Sp. Pl. 992 (1753). 1640.

“*M. aquaticum pennatum spicatum* (with a figure). . . . In our owne land.”—Park. Theatr. 1258. “In the river [Cam] about Stretham ferry.”—R. C. C. 99 (1660).

**M. alternifolium** DC. Fl. Fr. v. 529 (1815). 1699.

“*M. aquaticum pennatum minus foliolis singularibus latiusculis flosculis subjectis donatum*. . . . In fossa prope Lodden-Bridge haud longe a Redinga Oppido J. Bobart observavit.”—Morison, Hist. Oxon. iii. 622. But the plant was not clearly known as a distinct species till discovered by Rev. A. Bloxam [c. 1836] “in a pond by the side of the Canal near Whixall Moss” (Salop).—See Baxter, Phænog. Bot. 376 (1840); Leighton’s Fl. Salop. 471 (1841); and E. B. S. 2854.

**CALLITRICHE** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Water Starwort.*

**C. verna** (aggregate) L. Fl. Suec. ed. 2, 3 (1755). 1597.

An “herbe of small reckoning that floteth upon the water called . . . Water Starwoort.”—Ger. 681.

**C. polymorpha** Lönnroth, Obs. Crit. Pl. Suec. 19 (1854). 1888.

Island of Unst, Shetland, W. H. Beeby in Scot. Naturalist, Jan. 1888; and Journ. Bot. 1888, 233.

**C. pedunculata** DC. Fl. Fr. iv. 415 (1815). 1829.

Amberley, Sussex, Borrer, E. B. Suppl. 2606 (as “*autumnalis*”). Identified as *C. pedunculata* by G. A. Walker Arnott in Edinburgh Journ. of Nat. & Geogr. Sc. i. 426 (1830). But ? this was *C. truncata* Guss. See Journ. Bot. 1870, 155.

**C. platycarpa** Kütz, in Linnæa vii. 174 (1832). 1841.

“Near Preston Gobald Churchyard” (Salop), &c.—Leighton, Fl. Salop. 446.

**C. obtusangula** Le Gall. Fl. Morb. 203 (1852). 1870.

First found by Mr. A. G. More in the Isle of Wight.—See Journ. Bot. 1870, 342–3.

**C. autumnalis** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 6 (1762). 1830.

“Loch of Clunie . . . close to the Castle. Outlet of Llyn Maelog, Anglesea, Mr. W. Wilson.”—G. A. Walker Arnott in Edinb. Journ. of Nat. & Geogr. Sc. i. 427, and Hook. Fl. Brit. 384.



**LYTHRUM** Linn. *Loosestrife*.**L. Salicaria** L. Sp. Pl. 446 (1753). **1548.**

“*Lysimachia purpurea* . . . groweth by water sydes . . . purple losestryfe.”—Turn. Names, E. ij. back. “Under the Bishops house wall at Lambeth neere the water of Thames.”—Ger. 388 (1597).

**L. Hyssopifolia** L. Sp. Pl. 447 (1753). **1633.**

“*Gratiola angustifolia*. . . . Found by my friend Mr. Bowles at Dorchester” [Oxon].—Johnson, Ger. em. 582.

**PEPLIS** Linn. *Water Purslane*.**P. Portula** L. Sp. Pl. 332 (1753). **1632.**

“*Alsine aquatica foliis rotundioribus sive Portulaca aquatica*.” Between Canterbury and Faversham.—Johns. Kent, 33.

**EPILOBIUM** Linn. (*Gesner.*) *Willow Herb*.**E. angustifolium** L. Sp. Pl. 347 (1753). **1597.**

“*Chamænerion*. . . . In Yorkshire in a place called the Hooke.”—Ger. 388.

**E. hirsutum** L. Sp. Pl. 347 (1753). **1597.**

“*Lysimachia siliquosa*. . . . Neere the waters (but not in the waters) in all places for the most part.”—Ger. 388. In Kent.—Johns. Kent, 8 (1629).

**E. parviflorum** Schreb. Spic. Fl. Lips. 146 (1771). **1629.**

“*Lysimachia siliquosa minor hirsuta*. In Kent.”—Johns. Kent, 8.

**E. montanum** L. Sp. Pl. 348 (1753). **1570.**

“*Lysimachia siliquosa* . . . varietas. . . . In Anglia observatur . . . locis . . . umbrosis saxosis aut minus udis.”—Lob. Adv. 145. “Hard by the Thames . . . as you go from a place called the Devils Neckerchiefe to Red-reffe.”—Ger. 388.

**E. lanceolatum** Seb. & Maur. Fl. Rom. Prod. 138 (1818). **1847.**

Frome Glen, Stapleton, near Bristol, Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.—Phytol. ii. 762. [Previously found in Jersey.]

**E. roseum** Schreb. Spic. Fl. Lips. 147 (1771). 1798.

"Primum in Anglia a cel. Curtisio in Lambeth Marsh in comitatu Surr. detecta."—Symons' Synopsis, 199.

**E. tetragonum** Curtis, Fl. Lond. ii. 23 (c. 1778). 1634.

"*Lysimachia siliquosa glabra minor*, Bauh. . . . In humidis saxosis."—Johns. Merc. Bot. 49.

**E. obscurum** Schreb. Spic. Fl. Lips. 147 (1771). 1856.

"Wyken, Warwickshire, and Ilfracombe, Devon."—Bab. in Ann. N. H. ser. 2, xvii. 243.

**E. Lamyi** F. Schultz in Flora, 806 (1844). 1853.

"Mr. T. Moore sends the plant found by him near Sandwich [Kent] which was so named [*E. Lamyi*] by Mr. Babington. Mr. Purchase sends the same form from Herefordshire under the name of *E. virgatum* Fr."—J. T. Syme in Phytol. iv. 933.

**E. palustre** L. Sp. Pl. 348 (1753). 1660.

"*Lysimachia siliquosa glabra minor angustifolia*. . . . On Teversham Moor" (Cambs).—R. C. C. 93. But see Ger. em. p. 479.

**E. alsinefolium** Vill. Prosp. Pl. Dauph. 45 (1779). 1677.

"*Lysimachia siliquosa glabra minor latifolia*. . . . In the rivulets on the sides of Cheviot hills."—Ray, Cat. ed. 2, 194.

**E. alpinum** L. Sp. Pl. 348 (1753). 1777.

"On Ben Lomond."—Lightfoot, Fl. Scot. 199.

## LUDWIGIA Linn.

**L. apetala** Walt. Fl. Carol. 89 (1788). *Isnardia palustris* L. 1666.

"*Anagallis aquat. flore parvo viridi caule rubro*. . . . In a great Ditch near the Moor at Petersfield Hamshire, Mr. Goodyer."—Merrett, 7. "Mr. Borrer found it . . . at Buxtead, Sussex . . . July, 1827."—E. B. Suppl. 2593 (1829).

**CIRCÆA** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Enchanter's Nightshade*.

**C. lutetiana** L. Sp. Pl. 9 (1753). 1576.

"*Angliæ* . . . hortis spontanea."—Lob. Obs. 137.

**C. alpina** L. Sp. Pl. 9 (1753). 1762.

“Ad radices montium in Comitatus Westmorlandico Eboracensi, &c., circa Dallam Tower in agro Westmorlandico.”—Huds. Fl. Angl. 10.

**BRYONIA** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *White Bryony.*

**B. dioica** Jacq. Fl. Austr. ii. 59 (1774). 1538.

“Ampelos leuce . . . anglis Bryoni.”—Turn. Libellus.  
“In many places of Englande.”—Turn. Names, B. vj. back.

**HYDROCOTYLE** Linn. (*Tournefort.*) *Pennywort.*

**H. vulgaris** L. Sp. Pl. 234 (1753). 1562.

The “shepe kyllinge penny grasse that groweth in merishe and watery groundes” mentioned.—Turn. Herb. ii. 169.

**ERYNGIUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*)

**E. maritimum** L. Sp. Pl. 233 (1753). 1548.

“Eryngium . . . sea Holly . . . groweth plentuously in Englande by the sea syde.”—Turn. Names, D. j.

**E. campestre** L. Sp. Pl. 233 (1753). 1670.

“E. vulgare, J. B. . . . On a rock which you descend to the Ferrey from Plymouth over into Cornwall.”—Ray, Cat. 105. Found by Ray on July 7, 1662 (Ray, Iter).

**SANICULA** Linn. (*Brunfels.*) *Sanicle.*

**S. europæa** L. Sp. Pl. 235 (1753). 1548.

“Sanicula . . . groweth communely in woddes.”—Turn. Names, H. iiij. (under the heading “newe founde Herbes whereof is no mention in any olde auncient wryter”).  
“Sylvarum copiosissima . . . Anglis.”—Lob. Adv. 297 (1570).

**PHYSOSPERMUM**, Cusson, 1782.

**P. commutatum** Spreng. Umb. Prod. 19 (1813). 1713.

“Cornwal Saxifrage.”—Petiver, Herb. Brit. t. xxvi. fig. 9. Dillenius (Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 209) identifies the figure with the plant, of which he gives a more accurate drawing. A specimen is in Buddle’s herbarium, “a D. Stephens e Cornubiâ missum.”—Herb. Sloane, cxx. 37, in Brit. Mus.



**CONIUM** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*) *Hemlock.***C. maculatum** L. Sp. Pl. 243 (1753). **1548.**

“*Cicuta* . . . oure Hemlocke.”—Turn. Names, C. ij. back. “Common Hemlock grows plentifully about towne walls and villages,” &c.—Ger. 903 (1597).

**SMYRNIUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Alexanders.***S. Olusatrum** L. Sp. Pl. 262 (1753). **1562.**

“Our Alexander groweth . . . in Ilandes compassed about the se as in a certayn Ilande betwene the far parte of Sommerset shere and Wales.”—Turn. ii. 68.

**BUPLEURUM** Linn. (*Hippocrates.*) *Hare's-ear.***B. rotundifolium** L. Sp. Pl. 236 (1753). **1568.**

“*Perfoliata*. . . . In Summersetshire betwene Summer-ton and Marlock” [Martock].—Turn. iii. 56. (“Of Throw-waxe.”)

**B. aristatum** Bartl. in Bartl. & Wendl. Beitr. ii. 89 (1825). **1812.**

“*B. Odontites*. . . . Found in Devonshire by the Rev. Aaron Neck and sent to Sowerby Jan. 19, 1802.”—(E. B. 2468, and note on original drawing for same).

**B. tenuissimum** L. Sp. Pl. 238 (1753). **1663.**

“*Auricula leporis minima*. . . . Near Ellesley [Eltisley] in the road from Cambridge to S. Neotes, also at Maldon in Essex,” &c.—R. C. C. App. i. 3. [? “*Bupleurum minimum nondum descriptum floribus luteis* . . . found in Surrey.”—How, Phyt. 18 (1650).]

**B. falcatum** L. Sp. Pl. 237 (1753). **1833.**

Found by Mr. Thomas Corder in 1831 “at Norton Heath between Chelmsford and Ongar, Essex.”—E. B. S. 2763.

**TRINIA** Hoffmann, 1814.**T. vulgaris** DC. Prod. iv. 103 (1830). **1562.**

“*Peucedanum* . . . I hear say that it groweth . . . in England, and I found a root of it at Saynt Vincentis rock a litle from Bristow.”—Turn ii. 83<sup>b</sup>. “*Peucedani facie pusilla planta*. . . . Bristoiæ in Anglia ad rupem Vincentii . . . magna copia.”—Lob. Adv. 331 (1570).



**APIUM** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Celery.***A. graveolens** L. Sp. Pl. 264 (1753). 1548.

“*Elioselinum* . . . Smallage . . . groweth in watery places and also in gardines.”—Turn. Names, C. viij.

“*Apium palustre*.” In Stoke.—Johns. Kent, 8 (1629).

**A. nodiflorum** Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. & Helv. xxi. 10 (1867). 1632.

“*Sium umbellatum repens*, Matthioli & Italarum ut puto.” Between Sandwich and Canterbury.—Johns. Kent, 27.

**A. inundatum** Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. & Helv. xxi. 9 (1867). 1641.

“*Sium pusillum foliis variis nondum descriptum* . . . in aquosis.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 33. “In Surrey near Purbright.”—Merrett, 114.

**CICUTA** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Cowbane.***C. virosa** L. Sp. Pl. 255 (1753). 1633.

“*Sium alterum Olusatri facie*. . . Found by Mr. Goodyer in the ponds about Moore Parke; and by Mr. George Bowles in the ditches about Ellesmere [Salop] and in divers ponds in Flintshire.”—Ger. em. 257.

**CARUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Caraway.*

**C. verticillatum** Koch in Nov. Act. Nat. Cur. xii. 122 (1824). 1732.

“*Carui foliis tenuissimus Asphodeli radice*. Near Ayr in Scotland, Mr. W. Houston.”—Martyn’s Tournefort 154.

**C. segetum** Benth. & Hook. fil. Gen. Pl. i. 892 (1867). 1629.

“*Sium terrestre*.”—Johns. Kent, 8. First observed in Hampshire by John Goodyer, who says (Ger. em. 1018): “I took the description of this herb the yere 1620 but observed it long afore.”

**C. Bulbocastanum** Koch in Nov. Act. Nat. Cur. xii. 121 (1824). 1841.

Found by Rev. W. H. Coleman in 1839 “near Cherry Hinton in Cambridgeshire.”—E. B. Suppl. 2862.

**SISON** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.)**S. Amomum** L. Sp. Pl. 252 (1753). 1548.

“ Sison. . . . Ther groweth a kinde of this besyde Shene ” (Middlesex).—Turn. Names, G. iij. back.

**SIUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Water Parsnip*.**S. latifolium** L. Sp. Pl. 251 (1753). 1597.

“ Sium majus latifolium. . . . In moorish and marshy grounds.”—Ger. 200. “ By Redding.”—How, Phyt. 114 (1650). [It was observed at Oxford by Goodyer in 1622. See Druce’s Fl. Berks, 239.]

**S. erectum** Huds. Fl. Angl. 103 (1762). 1633.

“ Sium majus angustifolium. . . . This I first found in the company of M. Robert Larkin going betweene Redriffe and Deptford.”—Johnson in Ger. em. 257. But Turner’s “ Water perseley ” (Herb. ii. 32) may have been this.

**ÆGOPODIUM** Linn. *Goutweed*.**Æ. Podagraria** L. Sp. Pl. 265 (1753). 1578.

“ Herba Gerardi. . . . In Englishe some call it Aish-weed.”—Lyte, Herb. 300. “ At Wallingford-house and in Moorfields.”—Merrett, 61 (1666).

**PIMPINELLA** Linn. (*Fuchs*.) *Burnet Saxifrage*.**P. Saxifraga** L. Sp. Pl. 163 (1753). 1568.

“ Pimpinella Germanica . . . groweth commonlye in Englande.”—Turn. iii. 11.

**P. major** Huds. Fl. Angl. 110 (1762). 1629.

“ Pimpinella Saxifraga maior. . . . Between Gravesend and Rochester.”—Johns. Kent, 3.

**CONOPODIUM** Koch, 1824. *Earth-nut*.**C. denudatum** Koch in Nov. Act. Nat. Cur. xii. 119 (1824). *Bunium flexuosum*, Stokes (1787). 1548.

“ Apios . . . called in Englishe . . . an erth nute . . . groweth plentuouslye in Northumberland beside morpeth.” Turn. Names, B. j. back.

**MYRRHIS** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Cicely.***M. odorata** Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2. i. 207 (1772). **1777.**

“Frequent in the lowlands [of Scotland] in orchards and waste places, but always near houses.”—Lightf. Fl. Scot. 166. But Dr. Richardson sent it from Yorkshire to Buddle before 1715 (date of B.’s death).

**CHÆROPHYLLUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*)**C. temulum** L. Sp. Pl. 258 (1753). **1633.**

“Cerefolium sylvestre. . . . Found in June and July almost in every hedge.”—Ger. em. Bk. ii. c. 146, par. 2 (p. 1037).

**SCANDIX** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*) *Shepherd's Needle.***S. Pecten** L. Sp. Pl. 256 (1753). **1562.**

“Scandix . . . groweth in y<sup>e</sup> corne.”—Turn. ii. 130.

**ANTHRISCUS** Bernhardi. (*Pliny.*)**A. vulgaris** Bernh. Syst. Verz. Erf. 168 (1800). **1632.**

“Myrrhis sylvestris nova, Æquicolorum Col.” Hampstead Heath.—Johns. Enum. Cf. Ger. em. 1038, par. 5.

**A. sylvestris** Hoffm. Gen. Umb. 40 (1814). **1548.**

“Myrrhis . . . called in Cambrygeshyre casshes . . . groweth in hedges in every countrey.”—Turn. Names, E. v. back.

**SESELI** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*)**S. Libanotis** Koch in Nov. Act. Nat. Cur. xii. 111 (1824). **1690.**

“Apium petræum seu montanum album, J. B. On Gogmagog Hills in Cambridgeshire.”—Ray, Syn. 70.

**FCENICULUM** Adanson. (*Pliny.*) *Fennel.***F. vulgare** Mill. Dict. ed. 8 (1768). **1677.**

“By the sea side in Cornwall towards the lands end plentifully” and “Pevensey Marsh in Sussex and elsewhere.”—Ray, Cat. ed. 2, 111.

**CRITHMUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Samphire.***C. maritimum** L. Sp. Pl. 246 (1753). **1548.**

“Crithmus . . . Sampere . . . groweth much in rockes and cliffes beside Dover.”—Turn. Names, C. v. back.



**ÆNANTHE** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.)**Æ. fistulosa** L. Sp. Pl. 254 (1753). 1597.

"Filipendula aquatica . . . neere the river of Thames or Tems about the Bishop of Londons house at Fulham." Ger. 902.

**Æ. pimpinelloides** L. Sp. Pl. 255 (1753). 1844.

Distinguished from *Æ. Lachenalii* and proved to be British in a paper read by Mr. J. Ball, B.A., M.R.I.A., before Bot. Soc. Edinburgh, 11 April, 1844. Specimens so named were collected by Mr. Edwin Lees near Forthampton, Gloucestershire.—See Ann. & Mag. N. H. xiv. 4 (1844).

**Æ. peucedanifolia** Poll. Hist. Pl. Palat. i. 289 (1776). 1794.

"Banks of the Isis beyond Ifley."—Sibth. Fl. Oxon, 98.

**Æ. Lachenalii** Gmel. Fl. Bad. i. 678 (1805). 1690.

"*Ænanthe Staphylini folio aliquatenus accedens*, J. B. . . in parochia Quaplod [? Whaplode] Agri Lincolnensis non procul ab oppido Spalding."—Ray, Syn. 241. [? "*Ænanthe Angustifolia*, Lob." Between Margate and Sandwich. Johns. Kent, 23 (1632).]

**Æ. crocata** L. Sp. Pl. 254 (1753). 1548.

"Grene Marke . . . groweth muche by the Temmes syde about Shene."—Turn. Names, H. iiij. back (under "*Saxifragia*").

**Æ. Phellandrium** Lam. Fl. Fr. iii. 432 (1778). 1597.

"*Cicutaria palustris*. . . In most places of England: it groweth very plentifully in the ditches by a causey as you go from Redreffe to Detforde neere London."—Ger. 905.

**Æ. fluviatilis** Coleman in Ann. N. H. xiii. 188 (1844). 1699 ?

Morison's "*Cicutaria palustris tenuifolia*" (Mor. Hist. Ox. iii. 291) may have been this.—See Druce's Fl. Berks, 247. "In rivulo inter Woodstock et celebrem illum pontem Ducis Marlborugii juxta Blenheim."—Dillenius in Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 216 (1724). "In Hertfordshire, Rev. W. H. Coleman."—Bab. Man. ed. 1, 131 (1843).

**ÆTHUSA** Linn. *Fool's Parsley*.**Æ. Cynapium** L. Sp. Pl. 256 (1753). 1597.

"*Cicutaria tenuifolia*. Dog's Parsley. Almost everywhere."—Ger. 905.



**SILAUS** Bernhardi. (*Pliny.*)**S. flavescens** Bernh. Syst. Verz. Erf. 116 (1800). **1568.**

“In Englande there is a wilde kinde of Daucus with longe small leaves which groweth commonlye in ranke medowes that our countremen call Saxifrage.”—Turn. iii. 67.

**MEUM** Adanson. (*Dioscorides.*) *Bald-money.***M. Athamanticum** Jacq. Austr. iv. 2, t. 303 (1776). **1548.**

“Meum. . . . I never sawe thys herbe in Englande sauynge once at saynte Oswarldes [St. Oswald, in Lee, near Hexham] where as the inhabiters called it Speknel.” Turn. Names, E. v.; and see Herb. ii. 57.

**LIGUSTICUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Lovage.***L. scoticum** L. Sp. Pl. 250 (1753). **1684.**

‘Imperatoriae affinis umbellifera maritima Scotia,’ no locality.—Sibbald, Scot. Illust. ii. 32. “On a certain sandy & stony hill six miles from Edinburgh towards Queensferry in Scotland.”—Ray, Fasc. 13 (1688).

**SELINUM** Linn.**S. Carvifolia** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, i. 350 (1762). **1881.**

Found by the Rev. William Fowler, in July, 1880, near Broughton Woods, N. Lincolnshire.—Rep. of Bot. Record Club (1881), and Journ. Bot. 1882, pp. 93, 129.

**ANGELICA** Linn. (*Brunfels.*)**A. sylvestris** L. Sp. Pl. 251 (1753). **1568.**

“The wilde Angelica that groweth here in the lowe woodes and by the water sydes.”—Turn. iii. 6.

**PEUCEDANUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Hog's Fennel.***P. officinale** L. Sp. Pl. 245 (1753). **1597.**

“Peucedanum or Hogs Fennell groweth on the South side of a wood belonging to Waltham on the Naze in Essex. . . . At Whitstable in Kent,” &c.—Ger. 897.

**P. palustre** Moench. Meth. 82 (1794). **1778.**

“Selinum palustre. . . . In paludibus prope Doncaster, D. Tofield.”—Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 115.

**P. sativum** Benth. & Hook. fl. Gen. Pl. i. 920 (1867).  
1562.

The “wilde persnepe” which “groweth plentuously  
besyde Cambrydge.”—Turn. ii. 80<sup>b</sup>.

**HERACLEUM** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Cow Parsnip.*

**H. Sphondylium** L. Sp. Pl. 249 (1753). 1548.

“Sphondilium . . . Cow-persnepe . . . groweth in watery  
middowes.”—Turn. Names, G. v.

**TORDYLIUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*)

**T. maximum** L. Sp. Pl. 240 (1753). 1699.

“T. vulgatus semine plano flore ex rubente albo nobis.  
In agro Oxon. in aggeribus fossarum.”—Morison, Hist.  
Ox. iii. 316.

**DAUCUS** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Carrot.*

**D. Carota** L. Sp. Pl. 242 (1753). 1562.

“Ye wild carot is found abroad in y<sup>e</sup> felde.”—Turn. ii. 80.

**D. gummifer** Lam. Dict. i. 634 (1783). 1724.

“Daucus maritimus lucidus. Found near Dover by  
Mr. J. Sherard and Mr. Rand.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 218.  
“D. maritimus. . . . I first gathered this plant on the  
western coast of Cornwall.”—Withering in Bot. Arr. ed. 3,  
290 (1796).

**CAUCALIS** Linn. (*Hippocrates.*)

**C. latifolia** L. Syst. ed. 12, ii. 205 (1767). 1633.

“Caucalis Apij foliis flore rubro . . . found growing in  
the corne fields on the hills about Bathe by Mr. Bowles.”  
Ger. em. 1023.

**C. daucoides** L. Sp. Pl. 241 (1753). 1660.

“Caucalis tenuifolia flosculis subrubentibus. In the  
corn about Kingston wood and elsewhere” (Cambs).—  
R. C. C. 31.

**C. arvensis** Huds. Fl. Angl. 98 (1762). 1666.

“Caucalis minor semipedalis. . . . Amongst wheat  
plentifully neer Petersfield [Hants], Mr. Goodyer, who  
called it *Caucalis pumila segetum*.”—Merrett, 24.

**C. Anthriscus** Huds. Fl. Angl. 99 (1762). 1632.

“Caucalis semine aspero flosculis subrubentibus, Bauh.” near Margate.—Johns. Kent, 17. [? “Caucalis sylvestris.” Johns. Kent, 2 (1629).]

**C. nodosa** Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, i. 192 (1772). 1629.

“Caucalis nodoso echinato semine, Bauhini.” Chalke-dale near Dartford.—Johns. Kent, 9. “Upon the bankes about S. James and Piccadilla.”—Ger. em. 1023 (1633).

**HEDERA** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Ivy.*

**H. Helix** L. Sp. Pl. 202 (1753). 1538.

“Hederam greci cisson vocant, angli Ivy.”—Turn. Libellus.

**CORNUS** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Dogwood.*

**C. suecica** L. Sp. Pl. 118 (1753). 1601.

“Ad Periclymeni etiam genera procul dubio referenda est hæc elegans cujus planta iconem cum descriptionem liberaliter, pro mutica quæ inter nos erat amicitia, communicabat C. V. Thomas Pennæus Londinensis medicus.” Clusius Rariorum Plantarum Historia i. 59, with the same figure as Gerard’s. “On the north-west end of the highest of Cheviot hills.”—Ray, Cat. 339 (1670).

**C. sanguinea** L. Sp. Pl. 117 (1753). 1548.

“Cornus . . . the female is plentuous in Englande. . . . Gadrise or dog tree.”—Turn. Names, C. v.

**ADOXA** Linn. *Moschatel.*

**A. Moschatellina** L. Sp. Pl. 367 (1753). 1570.

“Minimus Ranunculus Septentrionalium herbido muscoso flore. . . . In sylvosis et umbrosis frigidiusculis Angliæ.”—Lob. Adv. 300.

**SAMBUCUS** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Elder.*

**S. nigra** L. Sp. Pl. 269 (1753). 1538.

“Sambucus . . . ab anglis an Elder tree . . . vocatur.” Turn. Libellus.

**S. Ebulus** L. Sp. Pl. 269 (1753). 1548.

“Ebulus. . . . Walwurt or Danewurt groweth abroad in Cambryge fieldes in great plentie.”—Turn. Names, C. viij.



**VIBURNUM** Linn. (*Varro, Virgil.*)**V. Opulus** L. Sp. Pl. 268 (1753). 1570.

"*Sambucus montana aquatica*. . . . In Angliæ . . . pratensibus udis convalliumque."—Lob. Adv. 444.

**V. Lantana** L. Sp. Pl. 268 (1753). 1570.

"*Viverna vulgi Gallorum & Ruellij*. . . . In . . . Angliæ . . . senticosis & sylvosis passim."—Lob. Adv. 436. "In the chalkie groundes of Kent, about Cobham Southfleete and Gravesend, and al the tract to Canterburie."—Ger. 1305.

**LINNÆA** Gronovius.**L. borealis** L. Sp. Pl. 631 (1753). 1795.

Found by Prof. James Beattie "for the first time in Britain in an old fir wood at Mearns near Aberdeen," and exhibited at the Linnean Society, 2 June, 1795.—See Linn. Trans. iii. 333.

**LONICERA** Linn. *Honeysuckle.***L. Periclymenum** L. Sp. Pl. 173 (1753). 1548.

"*Periclymenum*. . . wod bynde and Honysuccles. . . . Wodbyne is commune in every wodde."—Turn. Names, F. ij.

**RUBIA** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Madder.***R. peregrina** L. Sp. Pl. 109 (1753). 1562.

"*Rubia*. . . the wilde kinde. . . . In the yle of Wyght," and "besyde Wynchester in the way to Southampton."—Turn. ii. 118. "Mr. George Bowles found it growing wilde on Saint Vincents rock and out of the cliffes of the rocks of Aberdovie in Merionethshire."—Ger. em. 1120 (1633).

**GALIUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Bedstraw.***G. boreale** L. Sp. Pl. 157 (1753). 1670.

"*Rubia erecta quadrifolia*, J. B. . . . Propè Orton, Winander-mere & alibi in Westmorlandia. Apud alios autores nulla ejus mentio quod sciam."—Ray, Cat. 268.

**G. Cruciata** Scop. F. Carn. ed. 2, i. 100 (1772). 1597.

"*Cruciata*. . . . In the Churchyarde of Hampsteed neere London . . . also in the Lane or highway beyond Charle-ton a small village by Greenwich."—Ger. 965.



- G. verum** L. Sp. Pl. 107 (1753). 1548.  
 “Galion . . . named . . . in the North countrey Maydens heire.”—Turn. Names, D. ij. back.
- G. erectum** Huds. Fl. Angl. 56 (1762). 1762.  
 “In pascuis montosis humidiusculis.”—Huds. l. c.  
 “Heydon Common, Norfolk, Mr. Bryant.”—With. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 152 (1787).
- G. Mollugo** L. Sp. Pl. 107 (1753). 1576.  
 “Mollugo vulgatio herbariorum. . . . Collibus incultis & cretaceis agrorum marginibus . . . Angliæ plurima.”—Lob. Obs. 465.
- G. saxatile** L. Sp. Pl. 107 (1735). 1634.  
 “Galium album minus Tab. . . . In montosis.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. 37.
- G. sylvestre** Poll. Hist. Pl. Palat. i. 151 (1776). 1762.  
 “In montibus prope Kendal in comitatu Westmorelandico.”—Huds. Fl. Angl. 57 (“*pusillum*”).
- G. palustre** L. Sp. Pl. 105 (1753). 1632.  
 “Gallium album Tab. palustre, Dod.” Between Margate and Sandwich.—Johns. Kent, 24.
- G. uliginosum** L. Sp. Pl. 106 (1753). 1724.  
 “Aparine palustre minor Parisiensis flore albo. . . . On the Lower Bog at Chisselhurst, Mr. J. Sherard.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 225.
- G. anglicum** Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 69 (1778). 1690.  
 “Aparine minima. Found at Hackney on a wall” [by W. Sherard].—Ray, Syn. 237.
- G. Vaillantii** DC. Fl. Fr. iv. 263 (1815) 1844.  
 Discovered in Sept. 1844 by G. S. Gibson near Saffron Walden, Essex.—Phytol. i. 1123.
- G. Aparine** L. Sp. Pl. 108 (1753). 1538.  
 “Apparine . . . vocatur ab anglis Goosgyrs aut Gooshareth.”—Turn. Libellus.
- G. tricorne** Stokes in With. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 153 (1787). 1663.  
 “Aparine semine levioire.” In Cambs “Inter segetes passim.”—R. C. C. App. i. 6.

**ASPERULA** Linn. (*Dodonæus*.)

**A. odorata** L. Sp. Pl. 103 (1753). *Woodruff*. 1568.

“Wood rose or wood rowel . . . a short herbe of a span long four square and smal about y<sup>e</sup> which growe certayne orders of leaves certayne spaces goynge betwene representing some kindes of rowelles of spores whereof it hath the name in English.”—Turn. iii. 25.

**A. cynanchia** L. Sp. Pl. 104 (1753). 1632.

“*Synanchica* Lugd.” . . . Between Rochester and Gravesend.—Johns, Kent, 38. But Lobel’s “*Anglica Saxifraga*,” of which he writes (Adv. 183) “operit Julio et Augusto acclivem cretaceam et arridam montem arte militari aggestum [? Silbury hill] inter Chipnam et Marlburum Angliæ Bristolensi a Londino via” was probably this. Johnson (Merc. Bot. 65) makes Lobel’s plant synonymous with “*Rubia cynanchica*.”

**SHERARDIA** Linn. (*Dillenius*.)

**S. arvensis** L. Sp. Pl. 102 (1753). 1548.

“*Alyscon Plinii* is a rare herbe whiche I coulde never see but once in Englande and that was a litle from Syon” (Middx.)—Turn. Names, A. vij. back. “In Dorsetshire and . . . about Welles in Summersetshyre.”—Herb. Part i. (1551).

**VALERIANA** Linn.

**V. dioica** L. Sp. Pl. 31 (1753). 1597.

“*V. minor* . . . in moist places hard to river sides.”—Ger. 918 (fig. 917, 3).

**V. officinalis** L. Sp. Pl. 31 (1753). 1548.

The “wylde Valerian . . . growing about water sydes,” &c.—Turn. Names, F. iij. The form *sambucifolia* was distinguished in England as early as 1843 (Bab. Man. ed. 1, 146).

**VALERIANELLA** Pollich. (*Columna*.)

**V. olitoria** Poll. Hist. Pl. Palat. i. 30 (1776). 1570.

“*Phu minimum* . . . sæpe nobis visa et enata in Anglia.”—Lob. Adv. 319. “*Lactuca agnina* . . . wilde in the corne fieldes.”—Ger. 243 (1597).

**V. eriocarpa** Desv. Journ. de Bot. ii. 314 (1809). **1865.**

“Between Henley Castle and Barnard Green, Worcestershire, collected by Mr. E. Lees . . . in 1845.”—Syme, E. B. iv. 244. The plant from the Ormes Head, N. Wales (Hook. Fl. Brit. ed. 1, 16) was *V. dentata*.

**V. carinata** Loisel. Not. Pl. de Fr. 149 (1810). **1835.**

“Gathered by Mr. E. Forster at Ongar in Essex.”—Woods in Trans. Linn. Soc. xvii. 433.

**V. rimosa** Bast. ap Desv. in Journ. de Bot. iii. 20 (1814).

*V. Auricula* DC. (1815). **1724**

“*Valerianellæ vulgaris* species major serotina. In the Corn Fields between Ore and the Foot Ferry to Shepey Isle in Kent. Also in the third or fourth field on the right hand of the Road going from London-Coney towards St. Albans in Hertfordshire; Mr. Dale.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 3 201. “Landulph, Cornwall. Rev. R. T. Bree.”—Hook. Fl. Brit. ed. 3, 24 (1835).

**V. dentata** Poll. Hist. Pl. Palat. i. 30 (1776). **1804.**

“Found in Cornwall by Mr. E. Forster, jun., in 1799.” Sm. Fl. Brit. iii. 1385. But in Hanbury & Marshall’s Fl. Kent an earlier record is quoted from Jacob’s Pl. Faverhamiensis (1777).

### **DIPSACUS** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Teasel.*

**D. sylvestris** Huds. Fl. Angl. 49 (1762). **1538.**

“*Dipsacos latine labrū veneris aut lavacrū veneris dicitur . . . anglorum vulgus vocant a wylde tasyll.*”—Turn. Libellus.

**D. pilosus** L. Sp. Pl. 97 (1753). **1570.**

“*Virga pastoris. . . . In Angliæ Cantia secus vias et suburbia Rhiæ Sandvicium.*”—Lob. Adv. 374.

### **SCABIOSA** Linn. (*Brunfels.*)

**S. Succisa** L. Sp. Pl. 98 (1753). **1568**

“The devil’s bite . . . *Morsus diaboli & succisa . . . groweth abroad in untilled places,*” &c.—Turn. iii. 43.

**S. Columbaria** L. Sp. Pl. 99 (1753). **1629.**

“*Scabiosa tenuifolia.*” Between Gravesend and Rochester.—Johns. Kent, 3. But see fig. and desc. Ger. 582, 2 (1597).



**S. arvensis** L. Sp. Pl. 99 (1753). 1568.  
 “Scabiosa . . . Scabius . . . groweth amongst y<sup>e</sup> corne.”  
 Turn. iii. 68.

**EUPATORIUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Hemp Agrimony*.

**E. cannabinum** L. Sp. Pl. 838 (1753). 1548.  
 “Eupatorium vulgare . . . water Hemp . . . groweth  
 about watersydes and hath leaues lyke Hemp.”—Turn.  
 Names, H. ij. back.

**SOLIDAGO** Linn. (*Brunfels*.) *Golden Rod*.

**S. Virgaurea** L. Sp. Pl. 880 (1753). 1570.  
 “Aurea Virga . . . Angliæ . . . Septentrionalibus  
 nemorosis et saltuosis opacis.”—Lob. Adv. 125. “In  
 Hampstead Wood,” &c.—Ger. 349 (1597).

**BELLIS** Linn. (*Fuchs*.) *Daisy*.

**B. perennis** L. Sp. Pl. 886 (1753). 1538.  
 “Bellis . . . est illa herba quam vocamus a Dasy.”—  
 Turn. Libellus. “In Northumberlande men call thys  
 herbe a banwurt.”—Turn. Herb. Pt. i.

**ASTER** Linn. (*Tournefort*.)

**A. Tripolium** L. Sp. Pl. 872 (1753). 1570.  
 “Tripolium maius et minus . . . scatent hæc Norbonica  
 et Anglica littora & fluminum crepidines.”—Lob. Adv. 123.  
 “By the fort against Gravesend” [Kent], &c.—Ger. 333  
 (1597).

**A. Linosyris** Bernh. Syst. Verz. Erf. 151 (1800). 1813.  
 “Chrysocoma Linosyris . . . discovered in September,  
 1812, by the Rev. Charles Holbech, of Farnborough, War-  
 wickshire . . . on the rocky cliff of Berryhead, Devon.”—  
 E. B. 2505.

**ERIGERON** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.)

**E. acre** L. Sp. Pl. 863 (1753). 1632.  
 “Conyza cærulea acris.” . . . Between Faversham and  
 Gravesend.—Johns. Kent, 38. “I first observed it . . .  
 by Farningham in Kent.”—Johnson, Ger. em. 485 (1633).



**E. alpinum** L. Sp. Pl. 864 (1753). **1790.**

Found by James Dickson in 1789 on Ben Lawers.—  
Dicks. Crypt. Fasc. ii. 29, and Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 288.

**FILAGO** Linn. (*Dodonæus*.)

**F. germanica** L. Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1235 (1759). **1562.**

“Gnaphalium. . . . I have sene the herbe . . . in some  
places of Englande.”—Turn. ii. 11 (with a figure evidently  
this).

**F. apiculata** G. E. Smith in Phytol. ii. 575 (1846). **1846.**

Found by Rev. G. E. Smith “at Cantley, Rossington,  
&c., near Doncaster.”—Phytol. l. c.

**F. spathulata** Presl, Del. Prag. 99 (1822). **1848.**

Found (1843–4) by Mr. G. S. Gibson near Saffron  
Walden, Essex, and described as *F. Jussiei*.—Phytol. iii.  
216.

**F. minima** Fr. Nov. ed. 1, 99 (1822). **1632.**

“Gnaphalium minimum, Lob.” . . . Between Sandwich  
and Canterbury.—Johns. Kent, 31.

**F. gallica** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1312 (1763). **1696.**

“Gnaphalium parvum ramosissimum foliis angust:  
polyspermon, Hist. nost. Among corn in sandy grounds  
about Castle Heveningham in Essex plentifully, Mr. Dale.”  
Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 85.

**ANTENNARIA** Gaertner.

**A. dioica** Gaertn. Fruct. ii. 410 (1791). **1641.**

“Gnaphalium montanum album Lob. Ger.”—Johns.  
Merc. Bot. ii. 22. “In Scrosby Leas neer Donkester, and  
in Sherewood Forrest neer Bescot Park path and no where  
else, Mr. Stonehouse.”—How, Phyt. 48.

**GNAPHALIUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Cudweed*.

**G. uliginosum** L. Sp. Pl. 856 (1753). **1597.**

“Gnaphalium vulgare. . . . Upon drie sandie banks.”  
Ger. 518.

**G. sylvaticum** L. Sp. Pl. 856 (1753). **1548.**

“Centunculus . . . Chafweede . . . called in Yorkeshyre  
cudweede.”—Turn. Names, C. i. “Gnaphalium Anglicum.  
. . . Tertio a Londino miliari opacæ sylvæ clivus multam  
alit, cis Tamesim.”—Lob. Adv. 202 (1570).

**G. Norgevicum** Gunn. Fl. Norveg. ii. 105 (1772).  
1777.

Described as a var. of *G. sylvaticum* occurring "upon the highland mountains."—Lightf. Fl. Scot. i. 472. Cf. Sm. Fl. Brit. ii. 870.

**G. supinum** L. Syst. ed. 12, 3, 234 (1768). 1777.

"*G. alpinum* . . . upon the tops of the highland mountains . . . Mr. Stuart."—Lightf. Fl. Scot. i. 470 (with a figure).

### **INULA** Linn. (*Horace.*)

**I. Helenium** L. Sp. Pl. 881 (1753). 1570.

"*Helenium*. . . . In pratis villarum et prædiorum Angliæ."—Lob. Adv. 246. "In the fieldes as you go from Dunstable to Puddlehill," &c.—Ger. 649 (1597).

**I. Conyza** DC. Prod. v. 464 (1836). 1597.

"*Baccharis Monspeliensium*. Plowmans Spikenard. . . . In divers places in the West parts of England."—Ger. 647.

**I. salicina** L. Sp. Pl. 882 (1753). 1865.

Found by Mr. D. Moore in June, 1843, on the shore of Lough Derg, Co. Galway.—Journ. Bot. 1865, 334.

**I. crithmoides** L. Sp. Pl. 883 (1753). 1597.

"*Crithmum Chrysanthemum*. . . . In the mirie Marsh in the yle of Shepey as you go from the Kings ferrie to Sherland house."—Ger. 428.

### **PULICARIA** Gaertner. *Fleabane.*

**P. dysenterica** Gaertn. Fruct. ii. 461 (1791). 1597.

"*Conyza media*. . . . In everie waterie ditch."—Ger. 391. "In S. James his Parke, Tuthill fields, &c."—Ger. em. 482 (1633).

**P. vulgaris** Gaertn. Fruct. ii. 461 (1791). 1570.

"*Coniza minima sive Pulicaria*. . . . In Benard greyn ara et fossis altero a Londino lapide fruticat."—Lob. Adv. 145. "At Islington, by London."—Ger. 391 (1597).

**BIDENS** Linn. *Bur Marigold.***B. cernua** L. Sp. Pl. 832 (1753). 1570.

“Fœmina cannabina septent: stellato et odore flore. . . .  
In Anglia ubique udorum, præsertim Londini.”—Lob.  
Adv. 227.

**B. tripartita** L. Sp. Pl. 831 (1753). 1629.

“Eupatoreum Cannabinum fœm.” . . . Near Rochester.  
Johns. Kent, 8.

**ACHILLEA** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*)**A. Millefolium** L. Sp. Pl. 899 (1753). *Yarrow.* 1538.

“Millefolium . . . ab anglis . . . Yarrow.”—Turn.  
Libellus.

**A. Ptarmica** L. Sp. Pl. 898 (1753). 1597.

“Ptarmica. . . . In the three great fieldes next ad-  
joining to a village neere London called Kentish towne,”  
&c.—Ger. 484.

**DIOTIS.** Desfontaines, 1798. *Cotton-weed.***D. candidissima** Desf. Fl. Atl. ii. 261 (1798). 1597.

“Gnaphalium marinum. . . . At a place called Merezey  
sixe miles from Colchester neere unto the sea side.”—  
Ger. 518.

**ANTHEMIS** Linn. (*Turner.*)**A. Cotula** L. Sp. Pl. 894 (1753). 1597.

“Cotula fœtida. . . . In corne fieldes neere unto path-  
waies.”—Ger. 618.

**A. arvensis** L. Sp. Pl. 894 (1753). 1713.

“White Ox-eye. Lond. Peckham Fields.”—Pet. Herb.  
Brit. xix. 8. *Cf.* Dill. in Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 185, 4.  
[Messrs. Hanbury and Marshall (Fl. Kent, 195) quote  
from Clusius “Parthenium polyphylo flore. Hanc plantam  
primum conspexi Londini in Angliâ, anno salutis humanæ  
1597,” as referring to this species.]

**A. nobilis** L. Sp. Pl. 894 (1753). 1548.

“Anthemis sive Chamæmelō . . . Cammomyle . . .  
groweth on Rychmund grene and in Hundsley heth in  
great plentie.”—Turn. Names, B. j.

**CHRYSANthemum** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.)**C. segetum** L. Sp. Pl. 889 (1753). 1570.

“Segetes Angliæ scatent.”—Lob. Adv. 237. [Our present name for this species is the same as that used by Lobel.]

**C. Leucanthemum** L. Sp. Pl. 888 (1753). 1570.

“Bellis major . . . Angl. Greate Daysie.”—Lob. Adv. 200.

**MATRICARIA** Linn. (*Brunfels*.)**M. inodora** L. Fl. Suec. ed. 2, 297 (1755). 1597.

“There be three kinds of wilde Cammomils . . . one stinking and two other not stinking . . . there is another with verie faire double flowers voide of smell, which a Kentish gentleman called Master Bartilmevve Lane found growing wilde in a fiede in the Ile of Thanet neere unto a house called Queakes, sometime the house of Sir Henrie Crispe.”—Ger. 617.

**M. Chamomilla** L. Sp. Pl. 891 (1753). 1632.

Hampstead Heath.—Johns. Enum. (“Chamæmelum sive Anthemis vulgator Lob.”).

**TANACETUM** Linn. (*Pliny*.) *Tansy*.**T. vulgare** L. Sp. Pl. 844 (1753). 1597.

“Tanacetum . . . groweth in the fields as well as in gardens.”—Ger. 526.

**ARTEMISIA** Linn. (*Hippocrates*.)**A. Absinthium** L. Sp. Pl. 848 (1753). *Wormwood*. 1551.

“Absinthium Ponticum . . . groweth . . . aboute tounes diches,” &c.—Turn. Herb. Part i.

**A. vulgaris** L. Sp. Pl. 848 (1753). *Mugwort*. 1551.

“Absinthium. . . This cōmon Mugwurt of ours groweth . . . in hedges and amōg the corne.”—Turn. i. E. j. back.

**A. campestris** L. Sp. Pl. 846 (1753). 1650.

“Abrotanum campestre. . . . On Newmarket Heath, Mr. Sare.”—How, Phyt. 1. “At a place called Elden in Norfolk, 12 miles beyond Newmarket in the way towards Lynne. . . . Th. Willisel.”—Ray, Cat. 2 (1670).



**A. maritima** L. Sp. Pl. 846 (1753). 1548.

"Absinthium marinum . . . is plentuous in Northumberlande by holy Ilande and in Northfolke beside Lin."—Turn. Names, A. iiij. back.

**TUSSILAGO** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Coltsfoot.*

**T. Farfara** L. Sp. Pl. 865 (1753). 1548.

"Tussilago . . . Bulfote or horse hofe . . . groweth by water sydes and in marishe groundes."—Turn. Names, G. vj. back.

**PETASITES** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Butter-bur.*

**P. officinalis** Moench. Meth. 568 (1794). 1538.

"Petasites . . . a butter bur northumbrienses vocant an Elden."—Turn. Libellus. ". . . called about Morpeth Eldeus" [Eldens].—Turn. Names.

**SENECIO** Linn. (*Pliny.*)

**S. vulgaris** L. Sp. Pl. 867 (1753). *Groundsel.* 1538.

"Senecio . . . angli vocant Grunswell."—Turn. Libellus.

**S. sylvaticus** L. Sp. Pl. 868 (1753). 1713.

"Cotton Groundsel. Hamsted."—Pet. Herb. Brit. xvii. 6. [? "Erigeron tomentosum alterum." Thanet.—Johns. Kent, 14 (1632).]

**S. viscosus** L. Sp. Pl. 868 (1753). 1660.

"S. hirsutus viscidus major odoratus. On all the Fen banks almost in the Isle of Ely."—R. C. C. 154.

**S. erucifolius** L. Fl. Suec. ed. 2, 291 (1755). 1677.

"Jacobæa Senecionis folio incano perenne. . . . In aggeribus sepium & dumetis."—Ray, Cat. ed. 2, 170. [? "Jacobæa minor foliis magis dissectis."—Johns. Kent (1632), 14; and see Hanbury and Marshall's Fl. Kent, 203, where a still earlier record, from Gerard, is suggested.]

**S. Jacobæa** L. Sp. Pl. 870 (1753). *Ragwort.* 1597.

"Jacobæa . . . Lande Ragwoort groweth everywhere." Ger. 219.

**S. aquaticus** Huds. Fl. Angl. 317 (1762). 1660.

"Jacobæa latifolia." (In Cambs).—R. C. C. 80.

**S. paludosus** L. Sp. Pl. 870 (1753). 1660.  
 “*Conyza palustris* . . . In many places about the Fens as by a great ditch side near Stretham ferry,” &c. (Cambs.)—R. C. C. 37.

**S. palustris** DC. Prod. vi. 363 (1837). 1650.  
 “*Conyza foliis laciniatis*. . . . A stones cast from the East end of Shirley Poole neere Rushie moore belonging to Mr. Darcy Washington. In Yorkeshire, Hoary Fleabane, Mr. Heaton.”—How, Phyt. 30. “About March and Chatteris in the Isle of Ely.”—R. C. C. 37 (1660).

**S. campestris** DC. Prod. vi. 361 (1837). 1660.  
 “*Jacobæa montana lanuginosa angusti folia non laciniata*. . . . On Gogmagog hills and Newmarket heath” (Cambs).—R. C. C. 80.

**S. spathulæfolius** DC. Prod. vi. 362 (1837). 1800.  
 “*Cineraria integrifolia* var.  $\beta$ . . . . On cliffs near Holy-head, Anglesea, Rev. H. Davies.”—Sm. Fl. Brit. ii. 896. (See Babington in Journ. Bot. 1882, p. 33.)

### **CARLINA** Linn. (*Dodonæus*.)

**C. vulgaris** L. Sp. Pl. 828 (1753). 1597.  
 “*Carlina sylvestris*. . . . In untoiled and desart places and oftentimes upon hils.”—Ger. 997. “Upon Blackheath . . . Kent.”—Ger. em. 1159 (1633).

### **ARCTIUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Burdock*.

**A. Lappa** L. Sp. Pl. 816 (1753) (aggregate). 1548.  
 “*Personata* . . . a Bur . . . groweth comonly about townes and villages.”—Turn. Names, F. ij.

**A. majus** Bernh. Syst. Verz. Erf. 154 (1800). 1629.  
 “*Personatia*, *Bardana*, *Lappa major*” . . . near Rochester.—Johns. Kent, 8.

**A. nemorosum** Lej. ap. Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. xv. 54 (1853). 1865.  
 “*Llanberis* Carnarvonshire.”—Babington in Ann. N. H. ser. 3, xv. 11.

**A. minus** Bernh. Syst. Verz. Erf. 154 (1800). 1843.  
 First occurs in British Floras by this name in Bab. Man. ed. 1, 171.

**A. intermedium** Lange, Dansk. Fl. 463 (1864).  
1856.

“Near Berwick upon Tweed,” &c.—Bab. in Ann. N. H. ser. 2, xvii. 375 [as var. of *A. minus*.—Bab. Man. ed. 3, 179 (1851).]

**CARDUUS** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Thistle.*

**C. tenuiflorus** Curtis, Fl. Lond. vi. 55 (c. 1790).  
1634.

“*C. spinosissimus capitulis minoribus sive Polyacantha Lob.*”—Johns. Merc. Bot. 26; How, Phyt. 22, &c.

**C. nutans** L. Sp. Pl. 821 (1753). 1597.

“*Carduus muscatus* . . . groweth in the fieldes about Cambridge.”—Ger. 1012. “The Muske-Thistle I have seene growing about Deptford.”—Johnson, Ger. em. 1176 (1633).

**C. crispus** L. Sp. Pl. 821 (1753). 1629

“*C. Polyacanthus Theophrasti.*” Near Rochester.—Johns. Kent, 8.

**CNICUS** Linn. (*Tournefort.*) *Thistle.*

**C. lanceolatus** Willd. Prod. Fl. Berol. 259 (1787).  
1597.

“*Carduus lanceatus*. . . By highway sides,” &c.—Ger. 1012. Between Sandwich and Canterbury.—Johns. Kent, 28 (1632).

**C. eriophorus** Roth. Tent. Fl. Germ. i. 345 (1788).  
1570.

“*Tomentosus Carduus Angliæ* . . . Frequens in Angliæ collibus strigosis agri Sommerseti juxta ædes . . . Eduardi Saintloo.”—Lob. Adv. 370. “By Pocklington . . . in Yorkshire; Mr. Goodyer also found it in Hampshire.”—Ger. em. 1152 (1633).

**C. palustris** Willd. Prod. Fl. Berol. 260 (1787). 1633.

The Thistle growing “on wet heaths” described by Johnson, Ger. em. 1176. “*Carduus spinosissimus altissimus, forte Carduus palustris, Bauh.*”—Johns. Merc. Bot. 26 (1634).

**C. tuberosus** Roth. Tent. Fl. Germ. i. 345 (1788). 1813.

“Discovered by A. B. Lambert, Esq. [in 1812] in a wood . . . called Great Ridge, near Boyton House, Wilts.” E. B. 2562.

**C. pratensis** Willd. Sp. Pl. iii. 1672 (1800). 1576.

“*Cirsium anglicum* . . . provenit in pratis C. viri D. Nicolai Pointz equitis præfecturæ Glostriensis in villa vernacule Acton nomine.”—Lob. Obs. 315.

**C. heterophyllum** Roth. Catalecta, i. 114 (1797). 1583.

“*Cirsium Britannicum*. . . . Descriptionem & iconem mihi anno 1581 Londini communicavit C. V. Thomas Pennæus Londinensis Medicus. . . . Provenit in pratis ad radices montis Englebrow totius Angliæ celsissimi in comitatu Eboracensi.”—Clusius, Stirp. Pannon. Hist. 655.

**C. acaulis** Willd. Prod. Fl. Berol. 260 (1787). 1629.

“*Carduus acaulis*, Lob.” Between Gravesend and Rochester.—Johns. Kent, 2.

**C. arvensis** Bernh. Syst. Verz. Erf. 156 (1800). 1597.

“*Carduus vulgatissimus viarum*. By highway sides,” &c.—Ger. 1012.

**ONOPORDON** Linn. (*Pliny*.) *Cotton Thistle*.

**O. Acanthium** L. Sp. Pl. 827 (1753). 1562.

“*Acantha leuke*. . . . Besyde Sion in England.”—Turn. ii. 146.

**SAUSSUREA** De Candolle.

**S. alpina** DC. Ann. Mus. Par. xvi. 198 (1810). 1641.

“*Carduus mollis flo. cæruleo*. . . . On the Rockes on the highest part of Snowdon.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 18.

**SERRATULA** Linn. (*Pliny*.) *Sawwort*.

**S. tinctoria** L. Sp. Pl. 816 (1753). 1570.

“*Serratula*. . . . In nemorosis . . . Angliæ.”—Lob. Adv. 231. “In Hampsteede Woode,” &c.—Ger. 577.



**CENTAUREA** Linn. (*Pliny.*)

**C. nigra** L. Sp. Pl. 911 (1753), and **C. Scabiosa** L. Sp. Pl. 913 (1753). 1597.

“*Jacea nigra*” and “*Scabiosa*.” “In everie fertile pasture.”—Ger. 590. [? “*Jacea major*. . . . In Angliæ segetibus Coventriæ conterminis abunde provenit.”—Lob. Adv. 234 (1570).]

**C. Cyanus** L. Sp. Pl. 911 (1753). *Blue-bottle*. 1538.

“*Cyanus* . . . hanc ego herbam arbitror esse quam northumbria vocat a Blewblaw aut a Blewbottell.”—Turn. Libellus.

**C. Calcitrapa** L. Sp. Pl. 917 (1753). 1597.

“*Carduus stellatus*. . . . Upon barren places neere unto cities and townes.”—Ger. 1004.

**CICHORIUM** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*) *Chicory*.

**C. Intybus** L. Sp. Pl. 813 (1753). 1538.

“*Intuborum* duo sunt genera. . . . Erraticus intibus dicitur etiam *Cichorium* . . . angli wylde suckery nominant.”—Turn. Libellus.

**ARNOSERIS** Gaertner. *Swine's Succory*.

**A. pusilla** Gaertn. Fruct. ii. 355 (1791). 1650.

“*Hyoseris mascula*. . . . In some barren fields in Yorkshire. Mr. Stonehouse.”—How, Phyt. 61.

**LAPSANA** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Nipplewort*.

**L. communis** L. Sp. Pl. 811 (1753). 1597.

“*Lampsana*. Dock Cresses. . . . Upon walles made of mudde or earth,” &c.—Ger. 199. The figure is of another plant, but Johnson (Ger. em. 255) substitutes a correct one.

**PICRIS** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*)

**P. hieracioides** L. Sp. Pl. 792 (1753). 1641.

“*Hieracium asperum*, Tab. Ger. . . . In montosis pratis.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 24.

**P. echioides** L. Sp. Pl. 792 (1753). 1548.

“*Cirsium* . . . oure Langdebefe.”—Turn. Names, C. iij. “In great plentye betwene Sion and Branfurd” [Brentford, Middx.].—Turn. i. 143 (1568 ed.).

**CREPIS** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Hawk's Beard.***C. foetida** L. Sp. Pl. 807 (1753). 1660.

"Hieracium minus Cichorei vel potius Stœbes folio hirsutum." In Cambs.—R. C. C. 75.

**C. taraxacifolia** Thuil. Fl. Par. ed. 2, 409 (1799). 1845.Distinguished from *C. biennis* by Mr. Jos. Woods in 1841.—See Trans. Linn. Soc. xix. 491. [? "Small Succory Hawkweed. Charlton, Greenwich, &c."—Pet. Herb. Brit. xii. 9 (1713).]**C. virens** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1134 (1763). 1597.

"Hieracium Aphacoides. . . . In untoiled places," &amp;c.—Ger. 236.

**C. biennis** L. Sp. Pl. 807 (1753). 1688.

"Hieracium maximum asperum Chondrillæ folio C. B. . . . a D. Newton in Cantia inventum est."—Ray, Hist. ii. 1857.

**C. succisæfolia** Tausch in Flora ix. (1828), Erg. i. 79. 1794.

"Hieracium molle. In sylvis Scotiæ australis," 1789.—James Dickson in Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 288.

**C. paludosa** Moench. Meth. 535 (1794). 1677.

"Hieracium montanum latifolium glabrum minus C. B., Park. . . . In montosis Septentrionalibus Angliæ."—Ray, Cat. ed. 2, 161.

**HIERACIUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Hawkweed.*

Instead of attempting to deal *seriatim* with the species enumerated in the *London Catalogue*, I venture to substitute a very brief sketch of the rise and progress of our knowledge of this genus in Britain. The only species clearly described by Turner is *H. Pilosella*, his "yealowē Mouseare" (Names, H. iiij, and Herb. iii. 58). In other works before Ray several species are described, of which "H. Intyba-ceum" of Gerard is *H. umbellatum*, "Pulmonaria Gallorum Hieracii flore" (Johns. Eric.) is probably *H. murorum*, and "H. fruticosum latifolium hirsutum" (Johns. Merc. Bot. 42) *H. boreale*. Merrett's "Pulmonaria gallica sive aurea latifolia" and "angustifolia" observed "in the meadows on this side Hampstead" (Pinax, 99) have been referred

to *H. vulgatum* (Fl. Midd. p. 178). Ray gives us *H. alpinum* observed by Lloyd in Wales (R. Syn. i. 45) (1690), and a plant found in Westmoreland by Lawson (R. Syn. ii. 74) (1696) may have been *H. anglicum*. From this time there is no addition to the list for nearly a hundred years, when in 1790 James Dickson recorded *H. prenanthoides* or *H. strictum* (his “*H. spicatum*”) from Scotland (Crypt. Fasc. ii. 29). In Eng. Bot. eighteen species are described; but several of these are not native, and two (“*H. paludosum*” and “*H. molle*”) are not Hieracia. “*H. pulmonarium*” (E. B. 2307) seems to be *H. nigrescens* or *H. pallidum*; and “*H. villosum*” (E. B. 2379) may be *H. eximium*. In Bab. Man. ed. 1 (1843) we have *H. iricum* as “*H. Lapeyrousii*,” and in ed. 2 (1847) *H. tridentatum* appears for the first time. Fries’s “*Symbolæ ad historiam Hieraciorum*” (1848) gave a great impetus to the study of the genus, and showed, amongst other things, that his *H. cæsium* was British, forming, in fact, the greater part of the *H. murorum* of Smith and others (see Bot. Gaz. iii. 47) (1851); also that Babington’s *H. inuloides*, Man. ed. 1, 185 (1843), was *H. crocatum* Fries. Rev. W. A. Leighton had previously shown (Fl. Salop, p. 396) (1841) that the *H. sabaudum* of Hudson and Smith was *H. boreale* Fr. In 1850, &c., Messrs. James Backhouse and J. G. Baker were working at the genus, and recorded several new species in vol. iv. of the *Phytologist*; and in 1856 Backhouse’s *Monograph* appeared, in which the number of species was increased to thirty-three, as follows:—*H. Pilosella* L., *H. aurantiacum* L. (not native), *H. alpinum* L., *H. holosericeum* Backh. (*H. alpinum* Sm., E. B. 1110), *H. eximium* Backh. (see above), *H. calenduliflorum* Backh., *H. gracilentum* Backh., *H. globosum* Backh. (Phytol. iv. 805), *H. nigrescens* Willd. (see above) *H. lingulatum* Backh., *H. senescens* Backh., *H. chrysanthum* Backh. (see Phytol. iv. 805) (*H. anglicum* Fr.), *H. iricum* Fr. (see above), *H. pallidum* Fr., *H. lasiophyllum* Koch, *H. Gibsoni* Backh. (*H. hypochæroides* Gibson in Phytol. i. 741), *H. argenteum* Fr., *H. nitidum* Backh., *H. aggregatum* Backh., *H. murorum* L., *H. cæsium* Fr. (see above), *H. flocculosum* Backh. *H. vulgatum* Fr. (see above), *H. gothicum* Fr. (see Phytol. iii. 996–9), *H. tridentatum* Fr. (see above), *H. prenanthoides* Vill., *H. strictum* Fr. (see Phytol. iv. 844), *H. umbellatum* L., and *H. crocatum* Fr.



(see above), *H. rigidum* Fr., *H. corymbosum* Fr. (Phytol. iv. 805), and *H. boreale* Fr. (see above). This list remained without much alteration for the next thirty years. But during the last ten or twelve years the genus has been again carefully studied by Messrs. Hanbury, Marshall, and others, who have now described upwards of one hundred so-called species and numerous varieties (see Journ. Bot. 1888, 1889, and 1892-4, and Ninth Edition of the *London Catalogue*).

**HYPOCHÆERIS** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.) *Cat's-ear*.

**H. glabra** L. Sp. Pl. 811 (1753). 1670.

"*Hieracium parvum in arenosis nascens seminum pappis densius radiatis*. . . . On the gravelly heath-grounds near Middleton in Warwickshire."—Ray, Cat. 167.

**H. radicata** L. Sp. Pl. 811 (1753). 1597.

"*Hieracium longius radiculatum*. . . . In untoiled places," &c.—Ger. 236. Near Canterbury.—Johns. Kent, 33 (1632).

**H. maculata** L. Sp. Pl. 810 (1753). 1663.

"*Hieracium montanum caule aphylo non ramoso flore pallidiore*. . . . On Gogmagog hills and Newmarket heath."—Ray, C. C. App. i. 6.

**LEONTODON** Linn. *Hawkbit*.

**L. hirtum** L. Syst. ed. 10, ii. 1194 (1759). 1690.

"*Hieracium pumilum saxatile asperum præmorsa radice* C. B. . . . Found [by J. Bobert] on the banks of New Parks and divers other places about Oxford."—Ray, Syn. 237. [? "*Hieracium montanum saxatile*, Columnæ." Thanet.—Johns. Kent, 14 (1632).]

**L. hispidum** L. Sp. Pl. 799 (1753). 1634.

"*Hieracium Dentis leonis folio hirsutum*."—Johns. Merc. Bot. 43. [Turner's "*Hiosyris* . . . roughe Dandelion," Herb. ii. 18 (1562), was probably this.]

**L. autumnale** L. Sp. Pl. 798 (1753). 1570.

"*Hieracium minus præmorsa radice* . . . pratis montosis Angliæ admodum familiare."—Lob. Adv. 88. Near Rochester.—Johns. Kent, 2.



**TARAXACUM** Haller. (*Lonicerus*.) *Dandelion*.

**T. officinale** Weber ap Wigg, Fl. Holsat. 56 (1780).  
1548.

“Dan de lyon . . . groweth everywhere.”—Turn.  
Names, D. vj. back.

**LACTUCA** Linn. (*Pliny*.) *Lettuce*.

**L. virosa** L. Sp. Pl. 795 (1753). 1570.

“*Lactuca agrestis* odore opii. . . . In Angliâ.”—Lob.  
Adv. 89. Isle of Sheppey.—Johns. Kent, 5 (1629).

**L. Scariola** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1119 (1763). 1632.

“*Lactuca syl.* odore viroso foliis dissectis.” Hampstead  
Heath.—Johns. Enum.

**L. saligna** L. Sp. Pl. 796 (1753). 1660.

“*Lactuca sylvestris laciniato minima* nondum descrip-  
tum. . . . This was found on a bank and in a ditch by  
the side of a kind of drove or lane leading from London  
road to the river just at the water near a quarter of a mile  
beyond the Spittle-house end.” (Cambs.)—R. C. C. 83.

**L. muralis** DC. Prod. vii. 139 (1838). 1633.

“*Sonchus lævis muralis*. . . . Upon walls and in wooddy  
mountainous places.”—Ger. em. 295. “*Sonchus alter*  
*folio sinuato hederaceo* Lob. . . . In umbrosis & muris.”  
Johns. Merc. Bot. 70 (1634).

**L. alpina** Benth. ex Hook. f. Stud. Flora, ed. 3, 241  
(1884). *Mulgedium alpinum* Lessing. 1810.

“Discovered on the Aberdeenshire mountain of Loch-  
nagore by Mr. G. Don, Sept. 1801.”—E. B. 2425.

**SONCHUS** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.) *Sowthistle*.

**S. oleraceus** L. Sp. Pl. 794 (1753). 1538.

“*Cicerbita* . . . a nostris Sowthystell.”—Turn. Libellus.

**S. asper** Hill, Herb. Brit. 47 (1769). 1833.

Figured and described as a distinct species in E. B.  
Suppl. 2765. But see Turn. Herb. i. 136. “Rough  
Sowthistel,” with a figure.—Ger. 292, &c.

**S. arvensis** L. Sp. Pl. 793 (1753). 1629.

“*Hieracium maius*.” Near Rochester.—Johns. Kent, 2.  
[Turner’s “Greate hawkewede . . . in the medowe a lytle  
from Shene,” Herb. ii. 14 (1562), may have been this.]

**S. palustris** L. Sp. Pl. 793 (1753). 1666.

"*Sonchus tricubitalis folio cuspidato*. . . . In the medows betwixt Woolwich and Greenwich by the banks of Thames."—Merrett, 115. "Th. Willisellus invenit ad ripas Tamesis fluvii non longe a Grenvico."—Ray, Cat. ed. 2, 278 (1677).

**TRAGOPOGON** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Goat's-beard*.

**T. pratense** L. Sp. Pl. 789 (1753). 1548.

"*Barba Hirci* . . . *Tragopogon* . . . groweth in the fieldes aboute London plentuously . . . gotes bearde."—Turn. Names, B. v.

**LOBELIA** Linn. (*Plumier*.)

**L. Dortmanna** L. Sp. Pl. 929 (1753). 1677.

"*Gladiolus lacustris Clusii* . . . In a Pool or lake called Hullswater that divides Westmorland from Cumberland, 3 miles from Pereth, plentifully."—Ray, Cat. ed. 2, 132.

**L. urens** L. Sp. Pl. 931 (1753). 1778.

"*Supra Shute Common inter Axminster et Honiton D. Newbery*."—Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 378. [First found by Lightfoot near Axminster in 1774.—See Letter from Pulteney to Martyn, 3 Oct. 1775, in Gorham's *Memoir*.]

**JASIONE** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.)

**J. montana** L. Sp. Pl. 928 (1753). 1629.

"*Scabiosa montana minima*." Near Dartford.—Johns. Kent, 9.

**WAHLENBERGIA** Schrader (1814).

**W. hederacea** Reichb. Ic. Bot. v. 47 (1827). 1633.

"*Campanula Cymbalariae foliis*. . . . First discovered to grow in England by Master George Bowles Anno 1632 who found it in Montgomerieshire on the dry bankes in the high-way as one rideth from Dolgeogg a Worshipfull Gentleman's house called Mr. Francis Herbert unto a market toune called Mahuntleth [*Machynlleth*] and in all the way from thence to the sea side."—Ger. em. 452.

**PHYTEUMA** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.)**P. orbiculare** L. Sp. Pl. 170 (1753). 1633.

“*Rapunculus Corniculatus montanus*. . . . Mr. Goodyer . . . found it growing plentifully wilde in the inclosed chalky hilly ground by Maple-Durham neere Petersfield in Hampshire.”—Ger. em. 455.

**P. spicatum** L. Sp. Pl. 171 (1753). 1829.

“Parkinson (Theatr. Bot. 648) speaks of this *Phyteuma* [*Rapunculus spicatus alopecuroides*] together with some of the *Campanulæ* as growing ‘wilde in divers places of this land,’ but no subsequent botanist appears to have noticed it in Britain until the Rev. Ralph Price met with it in 1825 near Hadlow Down in Mayfield, Sussex.”—Borrer in E. B. Suppl. 2598.

**CAMPANULA** Linn. (*Dodonæus*.)**C. glomerata** L. Sp. Pl. 166 (1753). 1570.

“*Trachelium minus* . . . *Mimori Cervicariæ* . . . *natales* . . . *montium pratorum* . . . *Angliæ Occiduae sunt*.”—Lob. Adv. 139. “Upon the chalkie hils about Greenehyth in Kent.”—Ger. 365 (1597).

**C. Trachelium** L. Sp. Pl. 166 (1753). 1597.

“*Trachelium majus* . . . in the lowe woods and hedge-rows of Kent about Canterburie,” &c.—Ger. 365.

**C. latifolia** L. Sp. Pl. 165 (1753). 1633.

“*Trachelium majus Belgarum sive Giganteum*. . . . In the yeere 1626 I found it in great plenty growing wilde upon the bankes of the river Ouse in Yorkeshire, as I went from Yorke to visit Selby the place whereas I was borne.” Johnson in Ger. em. 450.

**C. rapunculoides** L. Sp. Pl. 165 (1753). 1800.

“At Blair in Scotland. Fenwick Skrimshire, M.D.”—Sm. Fl. Brit. i. 238. But there is a specimen in Herb. Buddle (c. 1708) labelled “Brought into Danby’s garden at Hogsdon [Hoxton] out of some woods in Oxfordshire among yew trees.”

**C. rotundifolia** L. Sp. Pl. 163 (1753). 1597.

“Wilde in most places of England.”—Ger. 368.



**C. Rapunculus** L. Sp. Pl. 164 (1753). 1746.

“*Rapunculus esculentus vulgaris*. . . . In the Lane that leads from Dartford Heath to Bexley, Kent, plentifully.”—Blackst. Spec. 81. But Merrett’s plant (Pinax 103) “neer Petersfield, Mr. Goodyer,” may have been this. See Fl. Hants, 204–5.

**C. patula** L. Sp. Pl. 163 (1753). 1666.

“*Rapuntium fl. purp.* At Effaton a mile from Wigmore Herefordshire.”—Merrett, 103. “*Merretus Rapuntium suum flore purpureo prope Effaton (lege Adforton) milliari a Wigmore Herefordiæ vico nasci tradit; quo in loco Campanulam hanc nostram provenire mihi retulit Littleton Brown A.M. ut non videatur dubium quin eandem nobiscum Merretus intelligat plantam.*”—Dill. Hort. Eltham. 69 (1732).

### **SPECULARIA** Heister, 1748.

**S. hybrida** DC. Prod. vii. 490 (1839). 1597.

“*Speculum Veneris* . . . found in a field among the corne by Greenhithe” [Kent].—Ger. 356. “Among the corn in Chelsey field.”—Ger. em. 440 (1633).

### **OXYCOCCUS** Persoon. (*Cordus*.) *Cranberry*.

**O. palustris** Pers. Syn. i. 419 (1805). 1578.

“*Vaccinia palustria*. Marrish Whorts. . . . Fenberries.” Lyte, Herb. Bk. vi. c. 11. “Upon bogs . . . and fennie places especially in Cheshire and Staffordshire.”—Ger. 1367.

### **VACCINIUM** Linn. (*Pliny*.)

**V. Vitis-Idæa** L. Sp. Pl. 351 (1753). 1597.

“*Vaccinia rubra*. . . . In Westmerland.”—Ger. 1230. “In the wilde moores of Northumberland.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 35 (1641).

**V. uliginosum** L. Sp. Pl. 350 (1753). 1670.

“*Vaccinia nigra fructu majore*, Park. . . . At Osten in Cumberland, a village in the midway between Hexham and Pereth [Penrith] in the moorish pastures, Th. Willisell.” Ray, Cat. 309.



**V. Myrtillus** L. Sp. Pl. 349 (1753). *Whortleberry*.  
1570.

“In Anglia . . . fructum esitavimus, Lob. Adv. 417.  
In certayne woods of . . . Englande.”—Lyte, Herb. 670  
(1578).

**ARBUTUS** Linn. (*Pliny*.)

**A. Unedo** L. Sp. Pl. 395 (1753). 1640.

“Arbutus. . . . The Strawberry Tree . . . hath beene  
of late dayes found in the West part of Ireland.”—Park.  
Theatr. 1490.

**ARCTOSTAPHYLOS** Adanson. *Bearberry*.

**A. alpina** Spreng. Syst. Veg. ii. 287 (1825). 1777.

“Arbutus alpina. . . . Upon many of the highland  
mountains . . . particularly on those to the south of Little  
Loch Broom in Ross-shire,” &c.—Lightf. Fl. Scot. i. 215  
(with a figure).

**A. Uva-ursi** Spreng. Syst. Veg. ii. 287 (1825). 1666.

“Vaccinia rubra foliis myrtinis crispis. Four miles from  
Heptenstall near Widdop on a great Stone by the River  
Gorlpe in Lancashire.”—Merrett, 123, and Ray. Cat. 309.

**ANDROMEDA** Linn.

**A. Polifolia** L. Sp. Pl. 393 (1753). 1597.

“Rosmarinum sylvestre. . . . In Lancashire . . .  
especially neere unto a small village called Maudsley ; there  
found by a learned Gentleman often remembered in our  
History (and that woorthily) Master Thomas Hesketh.”—  
Ger. 1110.

**CALLUNA** Salisbury, 1802. *Ling*.

**C. Erica** DC. Fl. Fr. iii. 680 (1805). 1551.

“Irica Heth hather and Ling . . . the hyst hethe that  
ever I saw groweth in northumberland which is so hyghe  
that a man may hyde hymself in.”—Turn. i. P. ij.

**ERICA** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Heath*.

**E. ciliaris** L. Sp. Pl. 354 (1753). 1829.

“Sent from a bog near Truro by the late Rev. J. S.

Tozer to Dr. Greville, 1828."—Lindl. Syn. 174. Previously known to Sir Charles Lemon [of Carclew, Cornwall]. See E. B. Suppl. 2618.

**E. Tetralix** L. Sp. Pl. 353 (1753). 1570.

"Vulgatior Ericæ folio Myricæ Pumila caliculato Unedinis flore . . . saxosis montibus Angliæ occidentis ad Bristoiam exilior fruticat."—Lob. Adv. 447.

**E. Mackaii** Hook. in Comp. Bot. Mag. i. 158 (1835). 1835.

Discovered by William MacCalla near Roundstone, Connemara.—Hooker l. c.

**E. Cinerea** L. Sp. Pl. 352 (1753). 1597.

"E. tenuifolia. . . . Hampstead Heath."—Ger. 1199.

**E. vagans** L. Mant. ii. 230 (1771). 1670.

"Erica foliis Corios multiflora. . . . By the way side going from Helston to the Lezard-point in Cornwall plentifully."—Ray, Cat. 101.

**E. mediterranea** L. Mant. ii. 229 (1771). 1831.

Discovered by J. T. Mackay in 1830 in Connemara [Urrisbeg Mountain].—Hook. Fl. Brit. ed. 2, 176.

### LOISELEURIA Desvaux.

**L. procumbens** Desv. Journ. Bot. iii. 35 (1813). 1776.

"Azalea procumbens. . . . The Rev. Mr. Lightfoot found it near Arnisdale in the Highlands of Scotland, Pennant's Tour, 1772."—With. Bot. Arr. ed. 1, 122.

### BRYANTHUS S. G. Gmelin, 1769.

**B. taxifolius** A. Gray in Proc. Am. Acad. vii. 368 (1868). 1812.

"Menziesia cærulea. . . . Discovered at Aviemore, in Strathspey, and in the western isles of Shiant."—E. B. 2469. "First noticed near Aviemore by Mr. Brown of Perth."—Sm. E. Fl. ii. 222.

### DABOECIA D. Don.

**D. polifolia** D. Don in Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. xvii. 160 (1834). 1704.

"Erica St. Dabeoci Hibernis D. Lhwyd . . . in montibus Mayo squalido & spongioso solo frequens est, ut & per

totum Hiar-Connacht in Gallovidia.”—Ray, Hist. iii. Dendr. 98.

**PYROLA** Linn. (*Brunfels.*) *Winter-green.*

**P. rotundifolia** L. Sp. Pl. 396 (1753). **1640.**

“*Pyrola nostras vulgaris*. . . . In Yorkeshire Lancashire and further North yea even in Scotland in the woods everywhere.”—Park. Theatr. 510.

**P. media** Sw. in Vet. Ac. Handl. 257 (1804). **1807.**

Discovered by N. J. Winch in Northumberland.—Winch’s Bot. Guide to Northumberland and Durham ii. 19. E. B. 1943.

**P. minor** L. Sp. Pl. 396 (1753). **1696.**

“*Pyrola* . . . In Stoken-Church-Woods.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 243, where it is confused with *P. rotundifolia*. But the *Pyrola* “in Hazelwood Woods . . . in Yorkshire” of Ray, Cat. 256 (1670) may have been this species.

**P. secunda** L. Sp. Pl. 396 (1753). **1777.**

“In shady birch woods among the moss . . . near Little Loch Broom in Ross-shire,” &c.—Lightf. Fl. Scot. i. 219. [Ray’s *P. folio mucronato serrato* (Syn. ed. 1, 176) was not this species—probably *P. minor*.]

**MONESES** Salisbury.

**M. grandiflora** S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. ii. 403 (1821). **1793.**

“*Pyrola uniflora*. . . . Never supposed to grow in our island till James Brodie, Esq., of Brodie House in Scotland, found it in that neighbourhood last summer when also Mr. James Hog, F.L.S., sent it to the Linnean Society from near Gordon Castle.”—E. B. 146.

**HIPOPITYS** Adanson. (*Dillenius.*)

**H. Monotropa** Crantz. Inst. ii. 467 (1766). (= *Monotropa Hypopithys* L. !) **1677.**

“*Orobanche Verbasculi* odore. . . . It grows at the bottom of Trees in the woods near Stoken-Church and we find it mentioned in some MS. notes of the famous Mr. Goodyer.”—Plot, N. H. Oxon, 146.



**STATICE** Linn. (*Dalechamps.*) *Sea Lavender.***S. Limonium** L. Sp. Pl. 274 (1753). 1597.

“Limonium. . . . Sea Lavander . . . upon the walles of the fort against Gravesend [Kent] . . . in the salt marshes by Lee in Essex,” &c.—Ger. 333.

**S. rariflora** Drej. Fl. Excur. Haffn. 121 (1838).  
**S. bahusiensis** Fries. 1704.

“Limonium Anglicum minus, caulibus ramosioribus floribus in spicis rarius sitis. . . . Waltoniæ vico in Essexiæ non procul ab Harvico portu prope Molendinum copiosum invenit D. Dale nobisque communicavit.”—Ray, Hist. iii. 247. A specimen collected by Dale (c. 1700) is in Herb. Mus. Brit.

**S. auriculæfolia** Vahl, Symb. 25 (1820). (*S. binervosa* G. E. Smith, E. B. S. 2663.) 1597.

“Limonium parvum. . . . Upon the chalkie cliffe going from the towne of Margate downe to the sea side upon the left hand.”—Ger. 333. See G. E. Smith l. c.

**S. reticulata** Sm. E. B. 328 (1795). 1746.

“Limonium minus flagellis tortuosis. . . . Found on the coast of Norfolk by Mr. Henry Scott.”—Blackst. Sp, 47.

**ARMERIA** Willdenow. *Thrift.*

**A. maritima** Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. i. 333 (1809).  
 1570.

“Caryophyllus marinus. . . . Arearum margines ornant Belgæ et Angli apud quos in maritimis frequens oritur.”—Lob. Adv. 189.

**HOTTONIA** Linn. (*Boerhaave.*) *Water Violet.***H. palustris** L. Sp. Pl. 145 (1753). 1597.

“Viola palustris. . . . I have not founde such plentie of it in any one place as in the water ditches adjoining to Saint George his fieldes neere London.”—Ger. 679.

**PRIMULA** Linn. (*Matthiolus.*)**P. vulgaris** Huds. Fl. Angl. 70 (1762). *Primrose.* 1538.

“Arthritica . . . ab anglis dicitur a prymerose.”—Turn. Libellus. “Our prinrose which I never saw grow in any



place saving in England & East Freseland.”--Turn. iii. 80 (1568).

**P. veris** L. Sp. Pl. 142 (1753). *Cowslip*. 1568.

“Coweslippe . . . there are two kindes of them . . . one is called in the West contre of some a Cowislip & the other an Oxislip and they are both call in Cambridge shyre Pagles.”--Turn. iii. 80.

**P. elatior** Jacq. Misc. i. 158 (1778). 1841.

Edin. Cat. of Brit. Pl. ed. 2. Specimens sent by H. Doubleday to H. C. Watson from Bardfield, Essex, reported as such.--Phytol. i. 232 (June, 1842). [In Fl. Cambs, Babington identifies it with Ray's *Primula veris elatior flore pallido*, R. C. C. 126.]

**P. farinosa** L. Sp. Pl. 143 (1753). 1597.

“*P. veris flore rubro*. . . . In Harwood neere to Blackburn in Lancashire,” &c.--Ger. 639.

**P. scotica** Hook. in Curtis's Fl. Lond. (N. S.) t. 133 (1819). 1819.

Found by Mr. Gibb, of Inverness, on Holborn Head, near Thurso, in Caithness.--Hooker l. c.

## **LYSIMACHIA** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Loosestrife*.

**L. thyrsiflora** L. Sp. Pl. 147 (1753). 1688.

“*L. lutea flore globoso*. . . . Nuperrimè peritissimus Botanicus D. Dodsworth in Anglia Comitatus Eboracensis orientali parte hanc invenit.”--Ray, Hist. ii. 1023.

**L. vulgaris** L. Sp. Pl. 146 (1753). 1548.

“*Lysimachia* . . . groweth by the Temes syde beside Shene . . . yealow Lousstryfe.”--Turn. Names, E. ij. back.

**L. Nummularia** L. Sp. Pl. 148 (1753). 1548.

“*Centimorbia* . . . *Nummularia*. . . . Herbe ij pence or two penigrasse . . . groweth in moyste groundes,” &c.—Turn. Names, H. ij. back.

**L. nemorum** L. Sp. Pl. 148 (1753). 1570.

“*Anagallis lutea*. . . . In Angliæ nemoribus locisque opacis . . . in quadam densa et amœna sylva Coventriæ proxima.—Lob. Adv. 194.”

**TRIENTALIS** Linn. (*Cordus*.)**T. europæa** L. Sp. Pl. 344 (1753). 1620.

“*Pyrola Alsines flore major*. . . . In *betulis Scotiæ natans* D. Cargillus ex *Scotia misit*.”—C. Bauhin, *Prod. Th. Bot.* p. 100. “It growes in woods and the shadowie places of Mountaines both in Wales and Scotland.”—Johns. *Merc. Bot.* ii. 31 (1641). ? A mistake as to Wales.

**GLAUX** Linn. (*Tournefort*.)**G. maritima** L. Sp. Pl. 207 (1753). 1570.

“*Glaux exigua*. . . . *Angliæ plerisque mari conterminis*.”—Lob. *Adv.* 178. “Between Whitstable and the yle of Thanet in Kent.”—Ger. 448 (1597),

**ANAGALLIS** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Pimpernel*.**A. arvensis** L. Sp. Pl. 148 (1753). 1538.

“*Anagallis*. . . . *anglice Pympernell*.”—Turn. *Libellus*. “It groweth commonly amonge the corne. The male hath a crimson floure and the female hath a blew floure.” Turn. *Names*, A. viij. (1548).

**A. cærulea** Schreb. *Spic. Fl. Lips.* 5 (1771). 1548.

Turner “*Names*” (see last species). “I found the female with blew flowers in a chalkie corne fiede in the way from Master William Swaines house of Southfleete [Kent] to Long fiede downes.”—Ger. 494 (1597).

**A. tenella** L. *Mant.* ii. 335 (1771). 1833.

“*Nummularia flore purpurascente*. . . . I first found it anno 1626 in the Bishopricke of Durham, and in two or three places of Yorkshire . . . also on the bogges upon the heath neare Burntwood [Brentwood] in Essex.”—Johnson, *Ger. em.* 630.

**CENTUNCULUS** Linn. (*Pliny*.)**C. minimus** L. Sp. Pl. 116 (1753). 1650.

“*Chamælinum stellatum*, Park. . . . Beyond Redding.”—How, *Phyt.* 26. [Mr. Druce, *Fl. Berks*, 337, makes this *Centunculus*.] “*Centunculus* Cat. Giss. p. 161 . . . in pascuis ante vicum Chisselhurst loco subudo (in a Dale just before the Common).”—Dill. in Ray, *Syn. Add.* facing p. 1 (1724).

**SAMOLUS** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Brook-weed.***S. Valerandi** L. Sp. Pl. 171 (1753). **1629.**

“Ex Saltmarsh [near Dartford] habuimus Anagallidem aquaticum tertiam, Lob.”—Johns. Kent, 9; cf. Merc. Bot. p. 19.

**FRAXINUS** Linn. (*Virgil.*) *Ash.***F. excelsior** L. Sp. Pl. 1075 (1753). **1548.**

“Fraxinus. . . . Asshes growe in euery countrey.”—Turn. Names, D. ij. back.

**LIGUSTRUM** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Privet.***L. vulgare** L. Sp. Pl. 7 (1753). **1562.**

“Cypros . . . Ligustrum . . . Pryuet groweth very plentuously in Cambrick shyre in the hedges.”—Turn. ii. 38.

**VINCA** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Periwinkle.***V. minor** L. Sp. Pl. 209 (1753). **1551.**

“Vinca pervinca . . . Periwinkle . . . groweth . . . wyld . . . in the west cuntre.”—Turn. i. K. vj. back.

**MICROCALA** Hoffm. & Link.**M. filiformis** Hoffm. & Link, Fl. Portug. i. 359 (1809). **1670.**

“Centaureum palustre luteum minimum versus extrema Cornubiæ in solo putrido & lacustri provenit.”—Ray, Cat. 63.

**CHLORA** Adanson. (*Renealm.*)**C. perfoliata** L. Syst. ed. 12, ii. 267 (1766). **1570.**

“Centaureum luteum. . . . Angliæ locis . . . collibus urbi Bristoiæ eminentibus.”—Lob. Adv. 173. “Upon the chalkie cliffes of Greenhithe.”—Ger. 437 (1597).

**ERYTHRÆA** Renealm. *Centaury.***E. centaurium** Pers. Syn. i. 283 (1805). **1538.**

“Centaurii duo sunt genera. . . . Minus . . . angli vocant Centory.”—Turn. Libellus. “Centaureum parvum. . . . In great plentie throughout England.”—Ger. 437.



**E. latifolia** Sm. Engl. Fl. i. 321 (1824). 1804.

“*Chironia Centaurium* var. 2. . . . In arenosis maritimis prope Liverpool. . . . D. Bostock, M.D., et D. Shepherd.” Sm. Fl. Brit. iii. 1393.

**E. littoralis** Fries, Nov. ed. 2 (1828). 1805.

“*Chironia littoralis*. . . . Mr. Winch finds it abundantly near Newcastle and Mr. Brodie . . . near Brodie House in Elgin-shire.”—Dawson Turner in Bot. Guide, 469. There are specimens in Brit. Mus. Herb. collected on Holy Island by W. McRitchie and J. Shepherd in 1794.

**E. pulchella** Fries, Nov. ed. 2, 74 (1828). 1796.

“*Chironia pulchella*. . . . First found in England by . . . James Watt . . . on the north coast of Cornwall on the downs at Port Owen near the sea.”—With. Bot. Arr. ed. 3, 255.

**E. capitata** Willd. ex Cham. Adnot. ad Fl. Berol. (1815) var. *sphærocephala* Townsend in Journ. Linn. Soc. xviii. 403 (1881). 1879.

Freshwater Downs, Isle of Wight.—F. Townsend in Journ. Bot. 1879, 327.

### **GENTIANA** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Gentian.*

**G. Pneumonanthe** L. Sp. Pl. 228 (1753). 1633.

“*Pneumonanthe*. . . . On a wet moorish ground in Lincolnshire 2 or 3 miles on this side Caster [Caistor] and as I remember the place is called Netleton Moore.”—Johnson, Ger. em. 438. Gerard’s records (Herb. 355) were errors.

**G. verna** L. Sp. Pl. 228 (1753). 1650.

“*Gentianella Alpina verna*. . . . In the Mountaines betwixt Gort and Galloway abundantly. Mr. Heaton.”—How, Phyt. 46. “Gathered in April, 1797, in Teesdale Forest, Durham, by Mr. John Binks, and sent us by the Rev. Mr. Harriman, the first botanist who has ascertained it in England.”—E. B. 493 (1798).

**G. nivalis** L. Sp. Pl. 229 (1753). 1794.

Ben Lawers.—James Dickson in Linn. Trans. ii. 290.

**G. Amarella** L. Sp. Pl. 230 (1753). 1568.

A “kind of *Gentian* . . . groweth in England both in Dorsetshyre [*sic*] upon the playne of Salisberrye, and also in Yorkshyre in bare places.”—Turn. iii. 25.



**G. germanica** Willd. Sp. Pl. i. 1346 (1797). 1841.

“Some years ago Mr. W. Pamplin observed a *Gentian* with large flowers in the neighbourhood of Tring in Hertfordshire.” The Rev. W. H. Coleman subsequently identified this as *G. germanica*.—Gard. Chron. i. 671 (1841).

**G. campestris** L. Sp. Pl. 231 (1753). 1597.

“Upon a chalkie bank in the highway between St. Albans and Gorhamberrie” [Herts].—Ger. 354. See Ger. em. 437, and Fl. Herts, 275.

**G. baltica** Murbeck in Act. Hort. Berg. (1892). 1894.

Lizard Downs, Cornwall, &c.—W. H. Beeby in Journ. Bot. 1894, 1.

**MENYANTHES** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Bog Bean*.

**M. trifoliata** L. Sp. Pl. 145 (1753). 1570.

“*Trifolium paludosum*. . . . *Frequens paludosis rigisque pratis Angliæ*.”—Lob. Adv. 382.

**LIMNANTHEMUM** S. P. Gmelin.

**L. peltatum** S. P. Gmel. ap Act. Petrop. xiv. 527 (1769). 1570.

“*Nymphæa lutea minor Septentrionalis*. . . . *Juxta amœnissima Tamesis fluente in udis scrobibus et lacustris pratensibus*.”—Lob. Adv. 258.

**POLEMONIUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Jacob's Ladder*.

**P. cæruleum** L. Sp. Pl. 162 (1753). 1666.

“*Valeriana Græca*. . . . On the Rocks betwixt Max-water Tarn and Mawanco where the highest Rock standeth round like a Castle.”—Merrett, 123.

**CYNOGLOSSUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Hound's-tongue*.

**C. officinale** L. Sp. Pl. 134 (1753). 1548.

“*Cynaglossus*. . . . *Houndes tong*. . . . groweth in sandy groundes and aboute cities and townes.”—Turn. Names, C. vi. back.

**C. montanum** L. Am. Acad. iii. 402 (1756). 1597.

“Dwarfe Houndstoonge . . . groweth very plentifully by the waies side as you ride Colchester highway from Londonward betweene Esterford and Witham in Essex.” Ger. 659.

**SYMPHYTUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Comfrey.*

**S. officinale** L. Sp. Pl. 136 (1753). 1538.

“Symphytum herbarij vocant consolidam majorem, vulgus Comfrey.”—Turn. Libellus; and see Herb. ii. 148 (1562).

**S. tuberosum** L. Sp. Pl. 136 (1753). 1777.

“Mr. Yalden found it growing sparingly opposite the new well at the Water of Leith,” &c.—Lightf. Fl. Scot. ii. 1092.

**LYCOPSIS** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*)

**L. arvensis** L. Sp. Pl. 139 (1753). 1629.

“Buglossum sil. parvis floribus.” . . . Chalkedale near Dartford.—Johns. Kent, 9. “Upon the drie ditch bankes about Pickadilla.”—Ger. em. 799 (1633).

**PULMONARIA** Linn. (*Gesner.*) *Lungwort.*

**P. angustifolia** L. Sp. Pl. 135 (1753). 1629.

“In England . . . found out by John Goodier, a great searcher and lover of plants dwelling at Maple-durham in Hampshire.”—Park. Parad. 248. “Mr. Goodyer found [this, *Pulmonaria foliis Echij*] May 25 Anno 1620 flourishing in a wood by Holbury house in the New Forest in Hampshire.”—Ger. em. 809.

**MERTENSIA** Roth, 1797.

**M. maritima** S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. ii. 354 (1821). 1640.

“Buglossum dulce ex Insulis Lancastriæ . . . groweth in one of the Iles about Lankashire, there found by Mr. Thomas Hesket.”—Park. Theatr. 767.

**MYOSOTIS** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Scorpion-grass*.

**M. cespitosa** K.F. Schultz, Fl. Starg. Suppl. 11 (1819). 1816.

“On Waterdown Forest and near the great Rocks, Tunbridge, Kent.”—T. F. Forster in Fl. Tonbr. p. 25 (as a var. of *M. palustris*).

**M. palustris** Lam. Fl. Fr. ii. 283 (1778). *Forget-me-not*. 1597.

A sort of Scorpion grass. . . . “In almost every shallowe gravely running streame.”—Ger. 266.

**M. repens** D. Don ap Hook. Fl. Scot. 67 (1821). 1821.

“Moist hills about Glasgow, D. Don; and Ochil hills, G. & D. Don.”—Hooker l. c.

**M. alpestris** Schmidt, Fl. Boëm. iii. 26 (1795). 1813.

Found “long ago” by Mr. G. Don, Mr. J. Mackay, and others on highland mountains in Scotland (E. B. 2559, *M. rupicola*) but previously published in Don’s Herb. Brit. 205 (1804) as *M. alpina*.

**M. sylvatica** Hoffm. Deutschl. Fl. 61 (1791). 1666.

“*Myosotis scorpioides latifolia hirsuta*. In Charlton and many other woods in Kent.”—Merrett, 82.

**M. arvensis** Lam. Fl. Fr. ii. 213 (1778). 1597.

“Upon most drie gravely and barren ditch bankes.”—Ger. 267. “In the backe close of Sir John Tunstall his house a little beyond Croydon.”—Park. Theatr. 692 (1640).

**M. collina** Hoffm. Deutschl. Fl. 61 (1791). 1830.

First clearly distinguished from *M. arvensis* by Borrer in E. B. Suppl. 2629, but the *M. arvensis* figured E. B. 2558 (1813) is this species.

**M. versicolor** Sm. E. B. sub t. 2558 (1813). 1670.

“*M. scorpioides minor flosculis luteis*.” In Cambs.—Ray, Cat. 218.

**LITHOSPERMUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Gromwell*.

**L. purpureo-cæruleum** L. Sp. Pl. 132 (1753). 1670.

“*Lithospermum majus Dodonæi flore purpureo semine Anchusæ*, J. B. On the top of a bushy hill near Denbigh town . . . also in Somerset-shire not far from Taunton.” Ray, Cat. 197.



**L. officinale** L. Sp. Pl. 132 (1753). 1548.

“Lithospermon. . . . Grummel. . . . Gray myle . . . groweth plentuously aboute woddes and bussches.”—Turn. Names, E. j. back. “In the street at Southfleete in Kent.” Ger. 487.

**L. arvense** L. Sp. Pl. 132 (1753). 1562.

Turner’s kind of *Lithospermon* which he says “We have in England growyng amonge the corne.”—Herb. ii. 41. “*Anchusa degener facie milii solis*. . . . In the yle of Thanet neere Reculver.”—Ger. 487.

**ECHIU**M Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) Bugloss.

**E. vulgare** L. Sp. Pl. 139 (1753). 1551.

“*Anchusa* . . . the second kind . . . groweth in sandy places . . . called in some places of Englande cattes tayles, in other places wylde Buglose.”—Turn. i. C. v. [*Echium* is called “Cats-tail” in Cambs. See Martyn’s *Fl. Rustica*, iv. 136.]

**CALYSTEGIA** R. Brown. Bindweed.

**C. sepium** R. Br. Prod. Nov. Holl. 483 (1810). 1548.

“*Convolvulus* . . . in english withwynde or byndeweede . . . wyndeth it selfe about herbes and bussches.”—Turn. Names, C. iiij. back.

**C. Soldanella** R. Br. Prod. Nov. Holl. 483 (1810). 1551.

“*Brassica marina*. . . . Sea Folfote. . . . I haue not sene it in England sayyng only besyde Porbeck” [Dorsetshire].—Turn. i. G. ij. back.

**CONVOLVULUS** Linn. (*Pliny*.)

**C. arvensis** L. Sp. Pl. 153 (1753). 1538.

“*Convolvulus*. . . . The common bynde aut The lytell wynde.”—Turn. Lib. “In most parts of England.”—Ger. 714 (1597).

**CUSCUTA** Linn. (*Matthiolus*.) Dodder.

**C. europæa** L. Sp. Pl. 124 (1753). 1797.

“Mr. Sowerby last autumn received wild specimens of the real *europæa* from Mr. Alexander Smith of Aberdeen, and others from the Rev. Mr. Hemsted, which have at the



same time verified the plant as a native of Britain.”—E. B. 378. But it is probably included in the passage cited from Turner under the next species: it is not native in Scotland. [“In Summerset shire upon Nettles.”—Ger. 462 (1597).]

**C. Epithymum** Murr. Syst. Veg. ed. 14, 140 (1784). **1548.**

“Doder groweth aboute Flax, Tares, Nettels, Tyme, Savery, Hoppes, and many other such lyke, it is much more plentuous in Germany then it is in Englande.”—Turn. Names, B. viij. back.

**C. Trifolii** Bab. in Phytol. i. 467 (1843). **1843.**  
First noticed in 1842 by Mr. G. S. Gibson near Thaxted, Essex.—Phytol. l. c.

**SOLANUM** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Nightshade.*

**S. Dulcamara** L. Sp. Pl. 185 (1753). **1568.**

“Amara dulcis . . . Bitter swete . . . groweth about ditches and watery places and hedges.”—Turn. iii. 2.

**S. nigrum** L. Sp. Pl. 186 (1753). **1597.**

“Solanum Hortense . . . commeth up in many places . . . neere common high waies, the borders of fieldes,” &c. Ger. 268.

**ATROPA** Linn. *Deadly Nightshade.*

**A. Belladonna** L. Sp. Pl. 181 (1753). **1570.**

[Solanum] “Somniferum et Læthalæ . . . in Anglia ubique obvio proventu fruticat.”—Lob. Adv. 103. “It groweth very plentifully in . . . Lincolnshire and in the Ile of Elie at a place called Walsoken neere unto Wisbitch. I founde it growing without the gate of Highgate.”—Ger. 269 (1597).

**HYOSCYAMUS.** (*Dioscorides.*) *Henbane.*

**H. niger** L. Sp. Pl. 179 (1753). **1551.**

“Henbayne . . . groweth aboute the sea syde and about guttures and ditches, about townes and cytyes.”—Turn. i. B. vij. back.

**VERBASCUM** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Mullein.*

**V. Thapsus** L. Sp. Pl. 177 (1753). 1538.

“Verbascum . . . a vulgo Mullen aut Longwort appellatur.”—Turn. Libellus. “Tapsus barbatus. . . Upon the end of Black Heath next to London as also about the Queens house at Eltham neere unto Dartford in Kent.”—Ger. 630 (1597).

**V. pulverulentum** Vill. Fl. Dauph. ii. 490 (1786). 1670.

“Verbascum pulverulentum flore luteo parvo J. B. . . circa mœnia Norvici urbis.”—Ray, Cat. 312.

**V. Lychnitis** L. Sp. Pl. 177 (1753). 1597.

“Tapsus barbatus flore albo. . . Blacke Heath next to London,” &c.—Ger. 629.

**V. nigrum** L. Sp. Pl. 178 (1753.) 1570.

“V. nigrum latifolium luteum. . . In Anglia . . . sponte provenit.”—Lob. Adv. 242. “In many places in Kent.”—Park. Theatr. 61 (1640).

**V. virgatum** Stokes in With. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 228 (1787). 1787.

“First shewn me by my late worthy friend Mr. Waldron Hill of Worcester . . . near that town.”—Stokes l. c. But in Fl. Kent Johnson’s “Blattaria vulgaris flo. luteo” Johns. Kent, 10 (1629) is referred with some doubt to this species.

**V. Blattaria** L. Sp. Pl. 178 (1753). 1640.

“Blattaria flore luteo. . . Blackheath.”—Park. Theatr. 66.

**LINARIA** Miller, 1752. (*Tournefort.*) *Toad-flax.*

**L. Cymbalaria** Mill. Dict. ed. 8 (1768). 1640.

“Cymbalaria Italica. . . About Hatfield in Hartfordshire.”—Park. Theatr. 681.

**L. Elatina** } Mill. Dict. ed. 8 (1768). 1570.  
**L. spuria** }

“Elatine Dioscori Veronica fœmina Fuchs. . . Rarius in Anglia comparet.”—Lob. Adv. 197. “Both these plants I have founde . . . about Southfleete in Kent.”—Ger. 501 (1597) [*Elatine altera* and *Veronica fœmina Fuchsii.*]

**L. repens** Mill. Dict. ed. 8 (1768). 1670.

“*Linaria odorata* Monspensulana J. B. In Cornubia non longe ab oppido Perin [Penryn] versus Occidentem in sepibus.”—Ray, Cat. 195.

**L. vulgaris** Mill. Dict. ed. 8 (1768). 1548.

“*Osyris* . . . groweth plentuously in Englande. . . . Lynary or todes flax.”—Turn. Names, E. viij.

**L. viscida** Moench. Meth. 524 (1794). 1633.

“*Antirrhinum minimum repens* . . . wilde among corne in divers places.”—Ger. em. 550.

### **ANTIRRHINUM** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.)

**A. Orontium** L. Sp. Pl. 617 (1753). 1551.

“Much in England in y<sup>e</sup> corne felde & in fallowed landes. . . . Calfes snowte.”—Turn. i. D. ij. back (sub “*Antirrhinum*”).

### **SCROPHULARIA** Linn. (*Brunfels*.) *Figwort*.

**S. aquatica** L. Sp. Pl. 620 (1753). 1551.

“The common water betony groweth commonly about water sydes.”—Turn. i. L. ij. (sub “*Climenum*”).

**S. umbrosa** Dumort. Prod. Fl. Belg. 37 (1827).

**S. Ehrharti** Stevens in Ann. N. H. v. 1 (1840). 1840.

“Edinburgh, Mr. W. H. Campbell. Cramond Woods, West Lothian, Dr. A. Hunter.”—C. A. Stevens in Annals l. c. See also Leighton, Fl. Salop, p. 300.

**S. nodosa** L. Sp. Pl. 619 (1753). 1597.

“*Scrophularia major*. . . . In greatest abundance in a wood as you go from London to Harnesey and also in Stowe Woode and Shotouer neere Oxenforde.”—Ger. 580.

**S. Scorodonia** L. Sp. Pl. 620 (1753). 1724.

“*S. Scorodonæ folio*.” Found “by Mr. Edward Lhwyd near the Sea-shore about St. Ives in Cornwall.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 283\*.

### **LIMOSELLA** Linn. *Mudwort*.

**L. aquatica** L. Sp. Pl. 631 (1753). 1663.

“*Plantaginella palustris*.” In Cambs “secus vias ubi per hyemem aquæ stagnârunt.”—R. C. C. App. i. 8. “On



Hunslow-heath . . . in the Way to Coln-Brook."—Merrett, 95 (1666).

**SIBTHORPIA** Linn.

**S. europæa** L. Sp. Pl. 631 (1753). 1677.

"*Alsine spuria pusilla repens foliis Saxifragæ aurea* . . . in Cornubia & Devonias frequens."—Ray, Cat. ed. 2, 17. First observed by Ray "near St. Ives," 1st July, 1662.—*Iter* iii.

**DIGITALIS** Linn. (*Gesner.*) *Foxglove*.

**D. purpurea** L. Sp. Pl. 621 (1753). 1568.

"Much in Englande & specially in Norfolke. . . . *Foxe gloue*."—Turn. iii. 16. Curious; the plant being now by no means common in Norfolk.

**VERONICA** Linn. (*Fuchs.*) *Speedwell*.

**V. hederæfolia** L. Sp. Pl. 13 (1753). 1597.

"*Alsine hederacea*. . . . In gardens among pot herbes," &c.—Ger. 493.

**V. polita** Fr. Nov. ed. 2, i. (1828). 1829.

Distinguished from *V. agrestis* by Borrer in E. B. Suppl. 2603. Figured E. B. 783, and in Curtis's Fl. Lond. t. 1, as *agrestis*.

**V. agrestis** L. Sp. Pl. 13 (1753). 1597.

"*Alsine foliis Trissaginis* . . . being gotten into a garden ground it is hard to be destroyed but naturally commeth up from yeere to yeere as a noisome weede."—Ger. 491.

**V. Tournefortii** C. C. Gmel. Fl. Bad. i. 39 (1806).  
**V. Buxbaumii** Ten. (1811). 1829.

"In the shrubbery in front of the house at Whiterig, Berwickshire. Borrer . . . found it several years ago near Henley [Henfield] in Sussex."—G. Johnson, Fl. Berwick-upon-Tweed, p. 225. ["Recorded as *V. filiformis* Brimpton, Rev. H. Kirby, 1825, Herb. Oxf."—Druce, Fl. Berks, 376.]

**V. triphyllos** L. Sp. Pl. 14 (1753). 1670.

"*Alsine foliis hederaceis Rutæ modo divisis*, Lob. . . . Sent by Tho. Willisel and found by him at Rowton in Norfolk . . . and at Mewell in Suffolk" [? Methwold in Norfolk].—Ray, Cat. 340.



- V. verna** L. Sp. Pl. 14 (1753). 1775.  
 "Found by Sir John Cullum near Bury in Suffolk."—  
 Rose's Elements of Botany, 445.
- V. arvensis** L. Sp. Pl. 13 (1753). 1629.  
 "Alsine foliis veronicæ." Near Sheppey.—Johns.  
 Kent, 5.
- V. serpyllifolia** L. Sp. Pl. 12 (1753). 1548.  
 "Betonica Pauli . . . groweth in Englande in a parke  
 besyde London."—Turn. Names, B. v. back.
- V. alpina** L. Sp. Pl. 11 (1753). 1790.  
 Found by James Dickson "in montibus prope Garway  
 Moor et in Ben Nevis" in 1789.—Dicks. Fasc. ii. 29.  
 Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 287.
- V. fruticans** Jacq. Enum. Vindob. 2, 200 (1762).  
*V. saxatilis* Scop. (1772). 1790.  
 Found by James Dickson on Ben Lawers in 1789.—  
 Dicks. Fasc. ii. 29. Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 288.
- V. spicata** L. Sp. Pl. 10 (1753). 1660.  
 "Veronica spicata recta minor J. B. In severall closes  
 on Newmarket heath."—R. C. C. 174.
- V. hybrida** L. Sp. Pl. 11 (1753). 1641.  
 "Veronica recta mas, Lob. . . . Found at Saint Vincents  
 Rocke by Master Goodyer."—Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 36.  
 "Ad latera montis cujusdam Craig Wreidhin dicti in  
 comitatu montis Gomerici Walliæ D. Lloyd."—Ray, Syn.  
 119 (1690).
- V. officinalis** L. Sp. Pl. 11 (1753). 1548.  
 "Veronica groweth in many places of England."—Turn.  
 Names, H. v. "*Veronica mas* Dod. Fuch. *vera et major*  
 Lob. . . . Speedwell Fluellen."—Johns. Merc. Bot. 76  
 (1634).
- V. Chamædrys** L. Sp. Pl. 13 (1753). 1570.  
 "Teucrium pratense Ang. Wilde Germander."—Lob.  
 Adv. 209. "In many places about London."—Ger. 531  
 (1597).
- V. montana** L. Am. Acad. iv. 263 (1759). 1663.  
 "Chamædrys spuria foliis pediculis oblongis insidenti-  
 bus." In Cambs.—R. C. C. App. i. 4 "*Alyssum Mont.*

Columnæ. . . . In Ericeto Hamstediano.”—Merrett, 6 (1666).

**V. scutellata** L. Sp. Pl. 12 (1753). 1641.

“Anagallis aquatica 4<sup>ta</sup> Lob. in uliginosis.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 15. “On Teversham moor near Fulborn,” Cambs.—R. C. C. 11 (1660).

**V. Anagallis** L. Sp. Pl. 12 (1753). 1629.

“Anagallis aquatica angustioribus foliis flo. albidis,” Erith.—Johns. Kent, 10.

**V. Beccabunga** L. Sp. Pl. 12 (1753). 1548.

“Brooklem . . . groweth in water sydes and by brookes & sprynges.”—Turn. Names (under “Cepaea”).

### **EUPHRASIA** Linn. (*Fuchs.*) *Eyebright.*

**E. officinalis** L. Sp. Pl. 604 (1753). 1568.

Figured and described Turn. Herb. iii. 30. “In dry medows in greene and grassie waies and pastures standing against the sunne.”—Ger. 537 (1597).

### **BARTSIA** Linn.

**B. Odontites** Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 268 (1778). 1597.

“Cratæogonon Euphrosyne. . . . In fertill pastures and bushie copses.”—Ger. 85.

**B. viscosa** L. Sp. Pl. 602 (1753). 1670.

“Euphrasia lutea latifolia palustris. . . . Primo observavi circa oppidum S. Columbi & deinceps in Occidentalioribus Cornubiæ plurimam.”—Ray, Cat. 107. [? “Cratæogonum cubitalis altitudinis flore luteo. In the Isle of Wight, Mr. Cole, and in the Kings meadows at Godstone in Surrey.”—Merrett, 31 (1666). The Wight plant was probably this species.]

**B. alpina** L. Sp. Pl. 602 (1753). 1670.

“Cratæogonon foliis brevibus obtusis Westmorlandicum. . . . Prope Orton in Westmorlandia juxta rivulum qui decurrit secus viam quâ inde Crosbeiam itur.”—Ray, Cat. 86.

### **PEDICULARIS** Linn. (*Gerard.*) *Lousewort.*

**P. palustris** L. Sp. Pl. 607 (1753). 1666.

“Pedicularis Tragi 97 cubitalis est altitudinis & foliis

Quercinis. Two miles East of Croydon below the wind-mill nigh the fishpond.”—Merrett, 91. But see next species, where Gerard’s description seems to include this.

**P. sylvatica** L. Sp. Pl. 607 (1753). **1597.**

“Pedicularis. Lousewort or Red Rattle . . . within verie moorish medows they grow a cubite high or more but in moist and wet heathes and such like barren groundes not above a handfull high.”—Ger. 913.

**MELAMPYRUM** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*) *Cow-wheat.*

**M. cristatum** L. Sp. Pl. 605 (1753). **1660.**

“M. cristatum flore purpureo. . . . In Madingley and Kingston woods,” Cambs.—R. C. C. 95.

**M. arvense** L. Sp. Pl. 605 (1753). **1724.**

“M. purpurascente coma C. B. Pin. 234. In the Corn on the right Hand just before you come to Lycham in Norfolk, Mr. J. Sherard.”—Ray, Syn. ed. iii. 286\*.

**M. pratense** L. Sp. Pl. 605 (1753). **1570.**

“Cratæogonon. . . . In sylvis collibus & devexis umbrosis Angliæ.”—Lob. Adv. 11. “Hampstead Heath.” Ger. 84 (1597).

**M. sylvaticum** L. Sp. Pl. 605 (1753). **1777.**

“In woods [in Scotland] but not common.”—Lightf. Fl. Scot. 325. [“On the road going from Taymouth to the hermitage, July, 1775.”—Herb. Lightf.]

**RHINANTHUS** Linn. *Yellow Rattle.*

**R. Crista-galli** L. Sp. Pl. 603 (1753). **1597.**

“Christi-galli . . . groweth in drie medows and pastures and is to them a great annoiance.”—Ger. 912.

**R. major** Ehrh. Beitr. vi. 144 (1791). **1724.**

“Pedicularis major angustifolia ramosissima flore minore luteo labello purpureo D. Richardson . . . within a mile of Burrowbridge [Yorksh.] amongst the Corn.”—Dill. in Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 284\*.

**OROBANCHE** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*) *Broom-rape.*

**O. purpurea** Jacq. Enum. Vindob. 252 (1762).

**O. carulea** Vill. (1787). **1797.**

“A single specimen was found in 1779 by a Mr. Scarles



near Northreps [Norfolk] and several more last year near Sheringham by Mr. W. Skrimshire.”—E. B. 423. But in Linn. Trans. iv. 182, and With. Bot. Arr. ed. 3, 558, the first finding is ascribed to Mr. Pitchford. See also Ger. em. p. 228, where is described a plant found by Goodyer in Hants which may have been this.

**O. Rapum-genistæ** Thuill. Fl. Par. ed. 2, 317 (1799).  
1548.

“Orobanche . . . in Northumberlande . . . neue chappel floure.”—Turn. Names, E. viij. “In many places of England bothe in the Northe countre besyde Morpethe . . . and also in the South countre a lytle from shene [Shene, Middx.] in the broum closes.”—Turn. Herb. ii. 71<sup>b</sup> (1562).

**O. rubra** Sm. E. B. 1786 (1807). 1807.

“Discovered by John Templeton, Esq. . . . at Cave-hill near Belfast in August, 1805.”—E. B. l. c.

**O. caryophyllacea** Sm. in Linn. Trans. iv. 169 (1798).  
1828.

Found by Rev. G. E. Smith near Folkestone, Kent.—London’s Mag. N. H. i. 398. See also Smith’s Cat. Pl. in S. Kent, 34–6 (1829).

**O. elatior** Sutton in Linn. Trans. iv. 178 (1798). 1660.

“O. sive Rapum Genistæ (on *Centaurea Scabiosa*) . . . In barley on the right hand of the way between Cambridge and Grantchester.”—R. C. C. 110. See Sutton l. c.; and Babington, Fl. Cambs, 162.

**O. Picridis** F. Schultz in Ann. Gew. Regensb. v. 504 (1830). 1848.

Found by Rev. W. W. Newbould in 1848 near Comberton, Cambs.—Ann. & Mag. N. H. ser. 2, ii. 149.

**O. Hederæ** Duby, Bot. Gall. i. 350 (1828). 1841.

First distinguished as British by Babington in E. B. Suppl. 2859, where various stations are cited for it. But it was most probably the plant referred to by Curtis, Fl. Lond. iv. 44 (c. 1780), as a small Orobanche observed by Mr. Thomas White growing on walls, &c., in Pembrokeshire—the decayed floor of an old castle being almost covered with it.

**O. minor** Sm. E. B. 422 (1797). 1724.

“O. flore minore—found by Mr. Rand in a field of oats



two miles beyond Rochester, on the left hand going to Horne place."—Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 288\*.

**O. amethystea** Thuill. Fl. Par. ed. 2, 317 (1799). **1845.**  
Discovered by Rev. C. H. Johns, Rev. W. S. Hore, and T. Edmonston at Whitsand Bay, Cornwall, on *Daucus maritimus*.—Phytol. ii. 239.

**LATHRÆA** Linn. *Toothwort.*

**L. Squamaria** L. Sp. Pl. 606 (1753). **1597.**  
"Dentaria maior Matthioli. . . . I found it growing in a lane called East lane upon the right hande as yee go from Maidstone in Kent unto Cockes Heath," &c.—Ger. 1388.

**UTRICULARIA** Linn. *Bladderwort.*

**U. vulgaris** L. Sp. Pl. 18 (1753). **1641.**  
"Millefolium palustre galericulatum Ger." — Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 26. "About Oxford."—How, Phyt. 76 (1650). But the plant is described Ger. 679.

**U. major** Schmidel, Ic. Pl. ed. Bisch. 80, 21 (1793–7).  
**U. neglecta** Lehmann (1828). **1867.**

"Collected by the late Edward Forster in a gravel pit in Henhault Forest, Essex."—Journ. Bot. 1867, 73. See Journ. Bot. 1876, 142.

**U. minor** L. Sp. Pl. 18 (1753). **1677.**  
"Millefolium palustre galericulatum minus flore minore." —Ray, Cat. ed. 2, 200 (no locality). "Found by Mr. Dent on Teversham Moor in Cambridgeshire."—R. C. C. App. ii. 13 (1685).

**U. intermedia** Hayne ap. Schrad. Journ. (1800) 18. **1812.**  
"Found by the late Dr. Scott near Dublin, and by Miss Hutchins in the West of Ireland."—E. B. 2489.

**U. Bremii** Heer, ex Koelliker Verz. Phan. Gew. Zuer. 142. **1876.**

"Moss of Inshoch, Nairnshire. Mr. Jas. B. Brechan [Brichan], 16 Aug. 1833." See Journ. Bot. 1876, 142.

**PINGUICULA** Linn. (*Gesner.*) *Butterwort.*

**P. vulgaris** L. Sp. Pl. 17 (1753). **1597.**  
"Pinguicula sive Sanicula Eboracensis . . . in West-

merland, upon Ingleborough fels twelve miles from Lancaster . . . in Harwood . . . neere to Blackburne," &c.—Ger. 645.

**P. lusitanica** L. Sp. Pl. 17 (1753). 1666.

"*Pinguicula minima* fl. albo. . . . In the mid way betwixt Oakhampton and Lanceston, Cornwall . . . in boggy Meadows."—Merrett, 94. "*In Cornubia* . . . circa Kilkhamton v. g. & alibi."—Ray, Cat. 244 (1670). Found by Ray in 1662 (Iter, iii.).

**P. grandiflora** Lam. Dict. iii. 22 (1789). 1810.

"Found plentifully in marshy ground in the west part [of County Cork] by Mr. [James] Drummond."—E. B. 2184.

**P. alpina** L. Sp. Pl. 17 (1753). 1832.

"Picked by the Rev. George Gordon in June, 1831, in the bogs of Auchterflow and Shannon, Ross-shire. . . . There are two specimens in the herbarium of Sir J. E. Smith, sent to him by Mr. James Mackay in 1794, and from the island of Skye."—E. B. Suppl. 2747.

**VERBENA** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Vervain.*

**V. officinalis** L. Sp. Pl. 20 (1753). 1548.

"*Vervine* . . . groweth in many places of England."—Turn. Names, G. vij. (under "*Verbenaca*").

**MENTHA** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*) *Mint.*

**M. rotundifolia** Huds. Fl. Angl. 221 (1762). 1670.

"*Mentastrum folio rugoso rotundiore spontaneum flore spicato odore gravi* J. B. . . . *Rarius occurrit sponte.* I observed it growing by the Rivers side at Lydbrook near Rosse in Herefordshire plentifully."—Ray, Cat. 207.

**M. alopecuroides** Hull. Brit. Fl. 126 (1799). 1798.

"In Kent and Essex, but rare."—Sole, *Menthæ*, t. 4 ("*M. rotundifolia*"). But this record is doubtful (Fl. Kent, 270). In Norfolk.—Sm. Fl. Brit. ii. 610; and Engl. Fl. iii. 73.

**M. longifolia** Huds. Fl. Angl. 221 (1762). 1633.

"*Mentastrum.* . . . *Horse Mint* . . . groweth in divers wet & moist grounds."—Ger. em. 685.

**M. piperita** L. Sp. Pl. 576 (1753). 1696.

"*Mentha spicis brevioribus & habitioribus foliis Menthæ fuscæ, sapore fervido Piperis* . . . found by Dr. Eales in Hartfordshire and . . . since by Mr. Dale in Essex."—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 124.

**M. pubescens** Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 608 (1809). 1798.

Sole's *M. palustris* and *M. piperita* var. *sylvestris* both found by him in Somersetshire, the latter at Lyncombe, near Bath.—Sole, *Menthæ*, 13 & 53.

**M. hirsuta** Huds. Fl. Angl. 223 (1762). 1548.

"The red Mynt that groweth by water sydes and is called of some Horse Mynt."—Turn. Names, G. iij<sup>b</sup> (under "Sisymbrium").

**M. sativa** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 805 (1763). 1696.

"*Mentha crispa verticillata folio rotundiore*. . . . Huic similem hirsutie tamen foliorem discrepantem invenit D. Tilleman Bobart Jacobi frater juxta rivulos quosdam ad latera montis (!) Shotover prope Oxoniam."—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 124. See Linn. Soc. Trans. v. 207.

**M. rubra** Sm. in Linn. Soc. Trans. v. 205 (1800). 1724.

"*Mentha verticillata*. . . . In Peckham fields and on Hackney River near the Ferry-house."—Dill. in Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 232.

**M. gracilis** Sm. in Linn. Soc. Trans. v. 210 (1800). 1798.

"I found this by the side of a brook near Bradford, Wilts, in the year 1772."—Sole, *Menthæ*, 38.

**M. pratensis** Sole, *Menthæ*, 39, t. 17 (1798). 1798.

"I found this plant in the year 1789 in wet places in the New Forest, Hants."—Sole, l. c. 40.

**M. gentilis** L. Sp. Pl. 577 (1753). 1798.

"It grows spontaneous in pools and brooks between Mole and Llanrwst, North Wales, whence I brought it twenty years ago."—Sole, *Menthæ*, 42 ("M. rubra").

**M. arvensis** L. Sp. Pl. 577 (1753). 1570.

"*Calamintha aquatica Belgarum* . . . inter veruacta & sata ripasque agrorum, pratorum, in Belgis provenit & in



Anglia.”—Lob. Ad. 217. Cf. Ger. em. 684, Park. Theatr. 36, &c. Turner’s “Corne mint,” Names, B. vii., and Herb. i. 101, *may* be this, but Mr. Britten refers that to *Calamintha arvensis* Lam.

**M. Pulegium** L. Sp. Pl. 577 (1753). 1562.

“Penny ryall groweth . . . besyde hundsley [Hounslow] upon the heth.”—Turn. ii. 107.

**LYCOPUS** Linn. (*Fuchs.*) *Gipsy-wort.*

**L. europæus** L. Sp. Pl. 21 (1753). 1562.

“Marrubium palustre Tragi that is water horehound . . . groweth . . . about water sydes.”—Turn. ii. 135 back (under “Sideritis”).

**ORIGANUM** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*) *Marjoram.*

**O. vulgare** L. Sp. Pl. 590 (1753). 1548.

“Our commune organ . . . called in some places of England wylde mergerum.”—Turn. Names, E. vij. back.

**THYMUS** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*)

**T. Serpyllum** L. Fl. Suec. ed. 2, 208 (1755). 1548.

“Wylde Tyme . . . groweth . . . in sandy fieldes and bare groundes.”—Turn. Names, G. ij.

**T. Chamædrys** Fr. Nov. Fl. Suec. i. 38 (1814). 1853.

Observed in Cambs and distinguished from last species by C. C. Babington.—Ann. and Mag. N. H. ser. 2, xi. 431. [? First distinguished by George Jorden, of Bewdley. See Phytol. iv. 1142.]

**CALAMINTHA** Lamarck, 1778. (*Dioscorides.*)

**C. Clinopodium** Spenn. Handb. ii. 429 (1835). 1548.

“Clinopodium. . . . I heare saye that it groweth . . . about Oxford. It may be called in englishe horse Tyme.”—Turn. Names, C. iiij. back. Cf. Turn. Herb. Part i. sub “Clinopodium.”

**C. arvensis** Lam. Fl. Fr. ii. 394 (1778). *C. Acinos* Clairv. (1829). 1601.

“Acinos Anglicum . . . in Anglia observabam . . . ad Ill. Dn. de Cobham.”—Clus. Rar. i. 354. But see note under *Mentha arvensis*.



**C. parviflora** Lam. Fl. Fr. ii. 396 (1778) *C. Nepeta* Savi (1798). 1629.

“Calamintha pulegii odore, Lob.”—Johns. Kent, 5.

**C. officinalis** Moench. Meth. 408 (1794). 1548.

“Calamintha . . . the firste kynde is lyke wilde Meriorum and it groweth much aboute Syon in Englande . . . bush calamint . . . or hore calamynt.”—Turn. Names, B. vij. “Calamintha vulgaris, Offic.”—Johns. Kent, 16.

**C. sylvatica** Bromf. in E. B. S. 2897 (1845). 1843.

Discovered by Dr. Bromfield, 29 Aug., 1843, “in a wooded valley near Apes down and Rowledge about three miles and a half from Newport towards Yarmouth,” Isle of Wight.—Phytol. i. 768; ii. 49.

**SALVIA** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Sage.*

**S. Verbenaca** L. Sp. Pl. 25 (1753). 1538.

“Horminū sylvestre . . . a nostris . . . arbitror dici Clare aut wylde Clare.”—Turn. Libellus (under “Orminum”). “In the fieldes of Holburne neere unto Graies Inne.”—Ger. 628 (1597).

**S. pratensis** L. Sp. Pl. 25 (1753). 1699.

“Horminum pratense foliis serratis C. B. P. . . . In septo Cobhamiano Essexiæ in Anglia D. Watsius detexit.”—Morison, Hist. Ox. iii. 393. Cobham in Kent is intended.

**NEPETA** Linn. (*Pliny.*)

**N. Cataria** L. Sp. Pl. 570 (1753). 1551.

“Catmynt . . . groweth farre from cytyes and townes in hedges and in stony groundes.”—Turn. i. G. vj. back.

**N. Glechoma** Benth. Lab. 485 (1832). *Ground Ivy.*

“Hedera terrestris. Ale-hoofe.”—Ger. 705. [1597.]

**SCUTELLARIA** Linn. *Skull-cap.*

**S. galericulata** L. Sp. Pl. 599 (1753). 1576.

“Lysimachia Galericulata cæruleo-purpurea. . . . Rivularum & fluminum ripas & depressos agrorum margines Londinensis sequitur.”—Lob. Obs. 186. “This I

found in a waterie lane leading from the Lord Treasurers house called Thibals unto the backside of his slaughter house."—Ger. 387 (1597).

**S. minor** Huds. Fl. Angl. 232 (1762). 1597.

"Gratiola. Hedge Hyssope. . . . I found it growing upon the bog or marrish ground at the further end of Hampsteed heath, and upon the same heath towards London, neere unto the head of the springs that were digged for water to be conveied to London 1590, attempted by that carefull citizen Sir John Hart, Knight, Lord Maior of the Citie of London: at which time my selfe was in his Lordships company, and viewing for my pleasure the same goodly springs, I found the said plant, not heretofore remembred."—Ger. 466 (not the figure).

**PRUNELLA** Linn. (*Brunfels.*) *Self-heal.*

**P. vulgaris** L. Sp. Pl. 600 (1753). 1548.

"Symphytum petreum . . . groweth about Syon seuen myles aboute London . . . unsauery Margerū."—Turn. Names, G. v. back.

**MELITTIS** Linn. (*Pliny.*)

**M. Melissophyllum** L. Sp. Pl. 597 (1753). 1650.

"Melissa Moldavica, Matth. . . . Found in Mr. Champernons wood by his house on the hill side neere Totnes in Devonshire. Mr. Heaton."—How, Phyt. 74.

**MARRUBIUM** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *White Horehound.*

**M. vulgare** L. Sp. Pl. 583 (1753). 1548.

"Marrubium . . . Horehound . . . groweth aboute townes and villages."—Turn. Names, E. iij. "Groweth plentifully in all places of England."—Ger. 562.

**STACHYS** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Woundwort.*

**S. Betonica** Benth. Lab. 532 (1832). 1548.

"Betonica . . . Betony . . . groweth mucche in woddes and wyldes forestes."—Turn. Names, B. v.

**S. germanica** L. Sp. Pl. 581 (1753). 1633.

"Stachys Fuchsii. . . . My kinde friend Mr. Buckner an Apothecary of London the last yeare, being 1632, found [this] growing wilde in Oxfordshire in the field joyning to

Witney Parke a mile from the Towne."—Johnson in Ger. em. 696.

**S. palustris** L. Sp. Pl. 580 (1753). 1597.

"Panax Coloni . . . almost everie where especially in Kent about Southfleete neere to Gravesend and . . . by Lambeth neere London."—Ger. 852.

**S. sylvatica** L. Sp. Pl. 580 (1753). 1629.

"Galeopsis vera Dios: "—Johns. Kent, 8.

**S. arvensis** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 814 (1763). 1632.

"Sideritis Alsines trixaginis foliis Bauh." Between Margate and Sandwich.—Johns. Kent, 23. "I first found it August 1626 . . . not far from Greenhithe in Kent."—Johnson in Ger. em. 699, par. 5.

**GALEOPSIS** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Hemp Nettle.*

**G. Ladanum** L. Sp. Pl. 579 (1753) (including next species). 1629.

"Ladanum segetum, Lugd."—Johns. Kent, 2. Compare Ger. em. 699, par. 7.

**G. angustifolia** Ehrh. Herb. 137 (1789). 1847.

"G. Ladanum  $\beta$  canescens. Near Southampton on shingles."—Bab. Man. ed. 2, 250.

**G. ochroleuca** Lam. Dict. ii. 600 (1786). 1670.

"Sideritis arvensis latifolia glabra, Ger. In Occidentali comitatûs Eboracensis parte v. g. circa Wakefield, Darfield, Sheffield, &c. Inter segetes."—Ray, Cat. 283.

**G. versicolor** Curtis, Fl. Lond. vi. 38 (1794). 1641.

"Cannabis spuria flore pallido labro purpureo elegante. In fimetis & ruderibus."—Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 18. "At Marish in Cambridgeshire & in Kighley, Yorkshire, plentifully."—Merrett, 19 (1666).

**G. Tetrahit** L. Sp. Pl. 579 (1753). 1597.

"Cannabis spuria . . . in the corne fieldes of Kent as about Graves ende, Southfleete," &c.—Ger. 573.

**LAMIUM** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Dead Nettle.*

**L. amplexicaule** L. Sp. Pl. 579 (1753). 1597.

"Alsine Hederula altera. . . . In gardens among pot herbes," &c.—Ger. 493.



**L. intermedium** Fr. Nov. i. 105 (1823). 1837.  
Distinguished by Dr. N. Tyacke near Edinburgh in 1836.—First Report Bot. Soc. Edinb. (1837), p. 27. See E. B. S. 2914.

**L. hybridum** Vill. Hist. Pl. Dauph. i. 251 (1786). 1666.  
**L. dissectum** With. (1796).

“*Lamium rubrum* foliis profunde incis. In the Kings new Garden near Goring-house.”—Merrett, 69.

**L. purpureum** L. Sp. Pl. 579 (1753). 1548.  
“*Galeopsis* . . . red Archaungel . . . groweth in hedges.”—Turn. Names, D. ij. back. Mr. Britten makes this *Stachys sylvatica*, but the “Red Archangel” of Gerard and Ray is *Lamium purpureum*.

**L. album** L. Sp. Pl. 579 (1753). 1548.  
“*Lamium* . . . *Urtica iners* . . . dead nettle or whyte nettle . . . groweth cōmōly in hedges.”—Turn. Names, D. vij. back.

**L. Galeobdolon** Crantz, Fl. Austr. ed. 2, iv. 262 (1763). 1597.  
“*Lamium luteum*. . . . Hampsteed, neere London,” &c.—Ger. 568.

**BALLOTA** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Black Horehound*.  
**B. nigra** L. Sp. Pl. 582 (1753). 1548.  
“*Ballote* . . . *marrubium nigrum* . . . blacke Horehound . . . groweth in hedges communely in every cōuntry.”—Turn. Names, B. iiij. back.

**TEUCRIUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Germander*.  
**T. Botrys** L. Sp. Pl. 562 (1753). 1844.  
Discovered by Thos. Ingall and William Bennett “in a wild stony locality . . . at the back of Box Hill in Surrey,” 17th Aug. 1844.—Phytol. i. 1086.

**T. Scordium** L. Sp. Pl. 565 (1753). 1548.  
“*Scordium*. . . . I heare saye that it groweth . . . besyde Oxforde . . . water Germander.”—Turn. Names, G. j. back. “In Oxfordshyre and in Cambridgeshyre in good plenty.”—Turn. Herb. ii. 131 (1562).

**T. Scorodonia** L. Sp. Pl. 564 (1753). 1570.  
*Scorodonia* sive *Salvia agrestis*. . . . “In sylvis Angliæ.”—Lob. Adv. 210.



**AJUGA** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Bugle.***A. reptans** L. Sp. Pl. 561 (1753). 1548.

“*Consolida media* . . . Bugle . . . groweth in shaddowy places and moyst groundes.”—Turn. Names, H. ij.

**A. pyramidalis** L. Sp. Pl. 561 (1753). 1777.

“I am assured by the Rev. Doctor Burgess of Kirk-michael that it is a native of Scotland, but I have not yet learned the particular place of its growth.”—Lightf. Fl. Scot. i. 303. “*Supra montem Ben Nevis in Scotia D. Hope.*”—Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 249 (1778).

**A. Chamæpitys** Schreb. Pl. Vertic. Unilab. 24 (1773). 1551.

“*Chamepitys* . . . Grounde Pyne. . . . I here . . . that it is founde nowe in diverse places in england.”—Turn. Herb. pt. i. l. vj. “In good plenty in Kent.”—Turn. i. 132 (1568 edition).

**PLANTAGO** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Plantain.*

**P. major** } L. Sp. Pl. 112 and 113 (1753). 1538.  
**P. lanceolata** }

“*Plantago* . . . ejus duæ sunt species major & minor. Majorem vulgus appellat waybred aut Plantane. Minorem vero Rybwort rybgyrse aut Lancell.”—Turn. Libellus.

**P. media** L. Sp. Pl. 113 (1753). 1597.

“*Hoarie Plantaine* . . . almost everywhere.”—Ger. 340.

**P. maritima** L. Sp. Pl. 114 (1753). 1597.

“*Plantago marina* . . . at Gravesend; at Erith neere London; at Lee in Essex,” &c.—Ger. 343.

**P. Coronopus** L. Sp. Pl. 115 (1753). 1548.

“*Coronopus* . . . called in Cambryge herbe Iue . . . groweth muche aboute Shene aboute London it loueth wel to growe by the sea banks also.”—Turn. Names, C. v.

**LITTORELLA** Bergius, 1768. *Shore-weed.***L. juncea** Berg. in Vet. Acad. Handl. Stockh. xxix. 341 (1768). 1670.

“*Holosteum minimum palustre capitulis longis filamentis donatis.* . . . On Hinton-moor, near Cambridge, on the moist fenny grounds about Glastenbury, Pensans, &c.”—Ray, Cat. 169.

**ILLECEBRUM** Linn. (*Dodonæus*.)**I. verticillatum** L. Sp. Pl. 206 (1753). 1670.

"*Polygonum serpyllifolium verticillatum*. . . . In humidioribus pascuis & palustribus udis circa Pensans et alibi versus extremum Cornubiæ angulum."—Ray, Cat. 248. [? "*Alsine floribus ad instar Polygoni marini*, ad singulas alas albis . . . sent me from Cornwall."—Merrett, 5 (1666).]

**HERNIARIA** Linn. (*Gesner*.)**H. glabra** L. Sp. Pl. 218 (1753). 1597.

"*Herniaria* . . . in barren and sandie grounds."—Ger. 455.

**H. ciliata** Bab. in Linn. Soc. Trans. xvii. 452 (1837). 1686.

"*Herniaria*. . . . *Glabram invenimus spontaneam in promontorio Cornubiensi The Lizard Point dicto*."—Ray, Hist. i. 214. Prof. Babington (l.c.) referred the Lizard plant to this species.

**H. hirsuta** L. Sp. Pl. 218 (1753). 1880.

Found by Mr. F. Townsend near Christchurch, Hants, July 19th, 1879.—Journ. Bot. 1880, pp. 51 and 381.

**CORRIGIOLA** Linn. (*Cordus*.) *Strapwort*.**C. littoralis** L. Sp. Pl. 271 (1753). 1787.

"Found by Mr. Hudson on Slapham Sands beyond Dartmouth and near the Star Point."—With. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 322. There is in Herb. Banks in Brit. Mus. a specimen sent to Banks by Hudson in 1784.

**SCLERANTHUS** Linn. *Knawel*.**S. annuus** L. Sp. Pl. 406 (1753). 1629.

"*Saxifraga Anglicana*. *Alsines minimum* genus *Daleschampii polygonum selinoides Gerardi*." Between Gravesend and Rochester.—Johns. Kent, 2. I follow Messrs. Hanbury and Marshall (Fl. Kent, 290) in this identification. But there seems some confusion in Johnson's *Gerard* (Ger. em. 566–7) between this plant "*Knawel*" and "*Parsley Piert*," i.e. *Alchemilla arvensis*.

**S. perennis** L. Sp. Pl. 406 (1753). 1677.

"Polygonum Germanicum incanum flore majore . . . about Elden in Suffolk plentifully."—Ray, Cat. ed. 2, 239.

**CHENOPODIUM** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Goosefoot.*

**C. polyspermum** L. Sp. Pl. 220 (1753). 1597.

"Atriplex sylvestris sive Polyspermon."—Ger. 257. Ger. em. 324, 3.

**C. Vulvaria** L. Sp. Pl. 220 (1753). 1597.

"Atriplex olida . . . upon dung hills," &c.—Ger. 258. "Hampstead Heath."—Johns. Enum. (1632).

**C. album** L. Sp. Pl. 219 (1753). 1629.

"Atriplex sil. sinuata."—Johns. Eric. 12.

**C. ficifolium** Sm. Fl. Brit. i. 276 (1800). 1713.

"Buddle's Fig Blite. Lond."—Pet. Herb. Brit. viii. 3.

**C. murale** L. Sp. Pl. 219 (1753). 1634.

"Atriplex syl. latifolia acutiore folio, Bauh."—Johns. Merc. Bot. 22.

**C. hybridum** L. Sp. Pl. 219 (1753). 1704.

"Chenopodium Stramonii folio. . . . Circa Colcestriam in Anglia inventa est D. Dale."—Ray, Hist. iii. 123.

"Maple Blite. Lond."—Pet. Herb. Brit. viii. 7 (1713).

**C. urbicum** L. Sp. Pl. 218 (1753). 1713.

"Broad pointed Blite. Lond."—Pet. Herb. Brit. viii. 8.

**C. rubrum** L. Sp. Pl. 218 (1753). 1629.

"Atriplex sil: Laciniatis foliis. Pes anserinus." Hampstead Heath.—Johns. Eric.

**C. botryodes** Sm. E. B. 2247 (1811). 1811.

"We are obliged to the accurate Mr. [Lilly] Wigg for pointing out this plant to us near Yarmouth."—Smith, l.c.

**C. glaucum** L. Sp. Pl. 220 (1753). 1713.

"Rand's Oak Blite. London."—Pet. Herb. Brit. viii. 1.

**C. Bonus-Henricus** L. Sp. Pl. 218 (1753). 1570.

"Tota bona Spinaciæ facie. Bonus Henricus. Angl. English Mercury."—Lob. Adv. 97.



**BETA** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Beet.*

**B. maritima** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 322 (1762). 1629.

"Beta alba . . . near Sheppey."—Johns. Kent, 5.  
 "Upon the sea coast of Tenet" [Thanet].—Ger. em. 319 (1633).

**ATRIPLEX** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Orache.*

**A. littoralis** L. Sp. Pl. 1054 (1753). 1655.

"Atriplex maritima altera Osyridis aut Scopariæ folio sive minima. . . . Salsugine riguis pratis juxta ædes D. Richardi Garth non procul ab Ostio sive portu vernaculo discursu Portsmouth triplicem atriplicem maritimam collegi."—Lob. Stirp. Illust. 85.

**A. angustifolia** Sm. Fl. Brit. iii. 1092 (1804). 1633.

"A. sylvestris angustifolia."—Ger. em. 326, 7.

**A. patula** Sm. E. B. 936 (1801). 1633.

"A. sylvestris vulgaris."—Ger. em. 326, 5.

**A. deltoidea** Bab. Prim. Fl. Sarn. 82 (1839). 1839.

"Primrose Hill, near London."—Bab. l.c. 83. "Old Heath, near Shrewsbury."—Leighton, Fl. Salop. 502 (1841).

**A. Babingtonii** Woods's Tourist's Fl. 316 (1850). 1839.

"A. rosea. . . . On the coast of Holy Island, Berwick, &c." (1838).—Babington in Ann. N. H. ii. 350.

**A. laciniata** L. Sp. Pl. 1053 (1753). 1686.

"A. maritima J. B. maritima laciniata C. B. . . . Hanc plantam nuperrime in Anglia invenimus in litore maris arenoso prope Holland vicum . . . in Essexia."—Ray, Hist. i. 193.

**A. portulacoides** L. Sp. Pl. 1053 (1753). 1551.

"Cepea . . . may be called in English see purcelllyne. . . . I found the same herbe of late besyde the Ile of Porbek" [Purbeck, Dorset].—Turn. Herb. i. l. iij. back.

**A. pedunculata** L. Cent. Pl. i. 33 (1755). 1641.

"A. marina semine lato nondum descripta."—Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 16. "Neer Harlecham."—How, Phyt. 13.



**SALICORNIA** Linn. (*Dodonæus*.)**S. herbacea** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, ii. 5 (1763). **1568.**

“Kali . . . very plentuous in many places of England. . . . Saltwurt. . . . Glaswede.”—Turn. iii. 37.

**S. appressa** Dum. in Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg. vii. 333 (1866). **1892.**

“Near New Romney,” Kent.—Rev. E. S. Marshall in Journ. Bot. 1892, 179, and 1894, 146.

**S. radicans** Sm. E. B. 1691 (1807). **1688.**

“Kali geniculatum majus, sive nova Species Kali perennis a D. Sloane observatum est prope Insulam Shepey.”—Ray, Hist. ii. 1857. I am indebted to Messrs. Hanbury and Marshall’s Fl. Kent for this identification.

**SUÆDA** Forskal, 1775. *Sea Blite.***S. fruticosa** Forsk. Fl. Ægypt. Arab. 70 (1775). **1570.**

“Blitum fruticosum maritimum. . . . In Sinus Bristolensis Anglici Oceani Insulis vocatis Homs.”—Lob. Adv. 162. “Ostendit nobis Cl. Vir D. Tho. Brown Norvicensis medicus in litore Norfolciæ collectum.”—Ray, Syn. 38 (1690).

**S. maritima** Dum. Fl. Belg. 22 (1827). **1570.**

“Kali minus. . . . Ad septentrionem Angliæ familiaris.” Lob. Adv. 170.

**SALSOLA** Linn. (*Cæsalpinus*.) *Saltwort.***S. Kali** L. Sp. Pl. 222 (1753). **1578.**

“These herbes [Kali and Salicornia] grow in saltish groundes by the sea side . . . of England.”—Lyte, Herb. 116.

**POLYGONUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Knotgrass.***P. Convolvulus** L. Sp. Pl. 364 (1753). **1548.**

“Elatine . . . groweth amonge the corne & in hedges . . . running Buckwheate or bynde corne.”—Turn. Names, C. viij.

**P. dumetorum** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 522 (1762). **1837.**

“Found Sept. 20, 1834, in a wood at Wimbledon, by Mr. J. A. Hankey.”—Babington in Trans. Linn. Soc. xvii. 460.

- P. aviculare** L. Sp. Pl. 362 (1753). 1538.  
 "Poligonon . . . vulgus appellat Swynegyrs & Knotgyrs."  
 Turn. Libellus.
- P. Raii** Bab. in Trans. Linn. Soc. xvii. 458 (1837). 1670.  
 "Polygonum marinum J. B. . . . In arenosis maris litoribus v. g. propè oppidum *Pensans* in Cornubia & alibi."  
 Ray, Cat. 248-9.
- P. maritimum** L. Sp. Pl. 361 (1753). 1837.  
 "At Christchurch Head on the sandy shore towards Muddiford, Mr. Borrer."—Babington in Trans. Linn. Soc. xvii. 458.
- P. Hydropiper** L. Sp. Pl. 361 (1753). 1548.  
 "Cratæogonum. . . . Arssmerte . . . groweth in watery & moyst places."—Turn. Names, C. v.
- P. minus** Huds. Fl. Angl. 148 (1762). 1695.  
 "Persicaria pusilla repens. . . . Ditch banks in the meadows beyond Lord Peterborough's house at Westminster."—Petiver, Mus. Cent. i. 14. (See Fl. Middx. p. 245.)
- P. mite** Schrank. Fl. Baier. i. 668 (1789). 1838.  
 "About London; Lagasca and Mr. Borrer. Near Cambridge, Mr. Babington."—Hook. Fl. Brit. ed. 4, 165.  
 "First detected [in 1826] by Prof. La Gasca, of Madrid, by the road side at Chelsea."—Babington in E. B. Suppl. 2867.
- P. Persicaria** L. Sp. Pl. 361 (1753). 1568.  
 "Persicaria. . . . Arsmert whiche hath the blacke spotte in it . . . groweth most commonlye in moyst places."—Turn. iii. 62.
- P. lapathifolium** L. Sp. Pl. 360 (1753). 1696.  
 "Persicaria mitis major foliis pallidioribus. . . . In the lands and furrows of Hedington Field above S. Bartholomews Hospital half a mile from Oxford. . . . a D. Jacobo Bobarto observata & descripta est."—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 58.
- P. maculata** Trimen and Dyer in Journ. Bot. 1871, 36. 1724.  
 "Persicaria folio subtus incano. . . . Passim circa Londinum."—Ray, Syn. ed. iii. 145.

**P. amphibium** L. Sp. Pl. 361 (1753). 1597.

“Potamogeton angustifolium. . . . In standing waters . . . almost everywhere.”—Ger. 675.

**P. Bistorta** L. Sp. Pl. 360 (1753). *Snake-root*. 1568.

“Bistorta . . . called in some places of England Astrologia and in some places Pationes.”—Turn. iii. 12. “The great Bistort groweth in moist and watery places.”—Ger. 323.

**P. viviparum** L. Sp. Pl. 360 (1753). 1597.

“Bistorta minor. . . . In Westmerland.”—Ger. 323.

### **OXYRIA** Hill. *Mountain Sorrel*.

**O. digyna** Hill, Hort. Kew. 158 (1769). 1640.

“Acetosa Cambro-britannica montana. . . . A gentleman of Anglesea called Mr. Morris Lloid of Prislierworth found it on a mountaine in Wales.”—Park. Theatr. 745.

### **RUMEX** Linn. (*Pliny*.) *Dock*.

**R. conglomeratus** Murr. Prod. Gott. 52 (1770). 1629.

“Lapathum acutum vulgare.” . . . Near Rochester. Johns. Kent, 2.

**R. sanguineus** L. Sp. Pl. 334 (1753). 1640.

“Lapathum sanguineum. . . . As a pot herb planted in gardens yet found wild also.”—Park. Theatr. 1227.

**R. maritimus** L. Sp. Pl. 335 (1753). 1641.

“Lapathum fol. acuto flore aureo, Bauh. . . . In uliginosis.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 24. “Circa Crowland; ad Trentam fluvium prope *Swarston* pontem in Derbia, &c.”—Ray, Cat. 188.

**R. limosus** Thuill. Fl. Par. ed. 2, 182 (1799). *R. palustris* Sm. (1800). 1629.

Messrs. Hanbury and Marshall (Fl. Kent) quote “Hydro-lapathum minus,” Erith. — Johns. Kent, 10. But in Fl. Middlesex, Plukenet’s “Lapathum longo angustoque folio Anthoxantho plurimum accedens, &c. . . . lately found in Tothill Fields by Mr. Isaac Rand,” Pluk. Mant. 112 (1700), is given as the first British record.



**R. pulcher** L. Sp. Pl. 336 (1753). 1666.

“*Lapathum pulchrum Bononiense* J. B. quod non inepte vocari potest The *Fidle-Dock* propter figuram foliorum inferiorum. Common in St. George’s Fields, and other places about London.”—Merrett, 69.

**R. obtusifolius** L. Sp. Pl. 335 (1753). 1633.

Figured and described Ger. em. 388, 3 (“*Lapathum sylvestre fol. minus acuto*”), but see Turner, Herb. ii. 121, where several “kinds of Docke” are described, one having a “leafe much rounder” than others.

**R. acutus** L. Sp. Pl. 335 (1753). (*R. pratensis* M. & K.) 1832.

“Marshes of the Adur near Henfield, Sussex, where it was first distinguished [by Mr. Borrer] in 1820.”—E. B. Suppl. 2757.

**R. crispus** L. Sp. Pl. 335 (1753). 1633.

“A varietie [of *Lapathum acutum*] with crisped or curled leaves.”—Ger. em. 387.

**R. aquaticus** L. Sp. Pl. 336 (1753). 1830.

“Moist places near Ayr, Mr. Goldie.”—Hook. Fl. Brit. 168.

**R. Hydrolapathum** Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 154 (1778). 1597.

“Great Water Docke . . . in ditches & watercourses very common throughout Englande.”—Ger. 312.

**R. Acetosa** L. Sp. Pl. 337 (1753). *Sorrel*. 1538.

“*Lapathon . . . acetosum . . . quam vulgus appellat Sorell aut Sourdoc*.”—Turn. Libellus.

**R. Acetosella** L. Sp. Pl. 338 (1753). *Sheep’s Sorrel*. 1562.

“We have two kinds of wilde Dockes . . . and so many kinds have we also of *Oxalis* or *Sorell*.”—Turn. ii. 121. “*Oxalis tenuifolia*—*Oseille de brebis . . . tanto luxu sabulosis . . . Angliæ oportuna*.”—Lob. Adv. 120 (1570).

## **ASARUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.)

**A. europæum** L. Sp. Pl. 442 (1753). 1640.

“In Somersetshire, found by Dr. Lobel.”—Park. Theatr. 267. “On Einsham Common in Oxfordshire.”—How, Phyt. 12 (1650).



**DAPHNE** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.)**D. Mezereum** L. Sp. Pl. 356 (1753). 1752.

“ Woods near Andover in Hampshire.”—Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 6 (Thymelæa No. 3).

**D. Laureola** L. Sp. Pl. 357 (1753). *Spurge Laurel*. 1548.

“ Daphnoides . . . in englishe Lauriel Lorel or Loury groweth plentuously in hedges in England.”—Turn. Names, C. vij. “ St. Albans.”—Coles, Adam in Eden, p. 311 (1657).

**HIPPOPHAË** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Sea Buckthorn*.**H. Rhamnoides** L. Sp. Pl. 1023 (1753). 1640.

“ Rhamnus primus Dioscoridis, Lobelio. . . . In our owne land by the sea coasts in many places.”—Park. Theatr. 1005. “ Betwixt Sandwich and Deal ” [Kent].—Merrett, 104.

**VISCUM** Linn. (*Pliny*.) *Mistletoe*.**V. album** L. Sp. Pl. 1023 (1753). 1538.

“ Viscum tot sæcula anglis ignotum fuisse plurimum demiror quum in pyris et malis sylvestribus nusq. non proveniat.”—Turn. Libellus. “ Plentye of righte oke miscel ” sent to “ Hugh Morgan . . . oute of Essex.”—Turn. ii. 165 (1562).

**THESIU**M Linn. (*Theophrastus*.)**T. humifusum** DC. Fl. Fr. v. 366 (1815). 1633.

“ Linaria adulterina. . . . Mr. Goodyer found it growing wilde on the side of a chalkie hill in an inclosure on the right hand of the way as you go from Droxford to Poppie hill in Hampshire.”—Ger. em. 555.

**EUPHORBIA** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Spurge*.**E. Peplis** L. Sp. Pl. 455 (1753). 1666.

“ Tithymali marini species minima ex Cornubia.”—Merrett, 118. “ Inter Pensans et Marketjeu copiose in Cornubia.”—Ray, Cat. 237 (1670). Observed by Ray, July 1, 1662. “ On the beach near Penzance.”—Ray, Iter.

**E. Helioscopia** L. Sp. Pl. 459 (1753). 1562.

"The fourth [kind of Spurge] . . . called Helioscopius . . . groweth most comonly in old wastes and fallen doun walles and about cities . . . called in diverse partes of England Wartwurt . . . son spourge."—Turn. ii. 154 back (with a figure).

**E. platyphyllos** L. Sp. Pl. 460 (1753). 1670.

"Tithymalus platyphyllos Fuchsii J. B. . . . Nos in Comitatu Somersetensi non longe ab oppido Kinesham copiosum invenimus."—Ray, Cat. 299.

**E. stricta** L. Syst. ed. 10, ii. 1049 (1759). 1842.

"Occurs between Tintern and the Wind-cliff, Borrer."—Hook. Fl. Brit. ed. 5, 292.

**E. hyberna** L. Sp. Pl. 462 (1753). 1650.

"Tithymalus Hibernicus."—How, Phyt. 121. Cf. Dill. Hort. Elth. 388.

**E. pilosa** L. Sp. Pl. 460 (1753). 1834.

"In a lane below Prior Park Lodge to Combe Down and also in a wood to the east of the monument at Prior Park [Bath]; kindly pointed out to me by the discoverers, Mr. E. Simms and Dr. Heneage Gibbs."—Babington, Fl. Bath, p. 44. Probably the same as the Spurge referred to by Lobel as found "In sylva D. Joannis Coltes prope Batthonium."—Lob. Obs. 194 (1576).

**E. amygdaloides** L. Sp. Pl. 463 (1753). 1562.

Turner's first kind of Spurge "called Characias . . . or Amigdeloides," seen by him "in diverse places of England Fyrst in Suffock in my lorde Wentfurthis parte [parke] besyde Nettelstede afterward in Sion parke above London . . . woode spourge."—Turn. ii. 154.

**E. Paralias** L. Sp. Pl. 458 (1753). 1562.

"The thyrd kynde [of Spurge] is called Paralias. . . . I have sene the same . . . in the West countre besyde the sea syde."—Turn. ii. 154.

**E. Portlandica** L. Sp. Pl. 458 (1753). 1724.

"Tithymalus maritimus minor, Portlandicus. . . . Found by the Reverend Mr. Stonestreet in the narrow Neck of Land which joyns Portland to Devonshire (*sic*) 1711."—Dill. in Ray, Syn. iii. 313. Perhaps referred to by Lobel (Adv. 163).

**E. Peplus** L. Sp. Pl. 456 (1753). 1597.

“Peplus sive rotunda Esula. . . . In the ile of Thanet by the sea side betwixt Reculvers and Margate.”—Ger. 407.

**E. exigua** L. Sp. Pl. 456 (1753). 1562.

Turner’s fifth kind of Spurge which “groweth much in the stuble after the corne is caried in . . . pyne spourge.”—Turn. ii. 155. “Esula exigua Tragi” . . . near Rochester.—Johns. Kent, 2 (1629).

**E. Lathyris** L. Sp. Pl. 457 (1753). 1805.

“Ufton near Reading. . . . Rev. Dr. Beeke.”—Bot. Guide, i. 27.

### **BUXUS** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Box.*

**B. sempervirens** L. Sp. Pl. 983 (1753). 1597.

“Buxus . . . the Box tree groweth upon sundry waste and barren hils in Englande.”—Ger. 1225. “On Box hill in Surrey.”—Merrett, 18 (1666).

### **MERCURIALIS** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Dog’s Mercury.*

**M. perennis** L. Sp. Pl. 1035 (1753). 1597.

“Cynocrambe. . . . Dogs Mercury . . . about Greene-hith Swanes-combe village Graves-ende and South-fleete in Kent.”—Ger. 263.

**M. annua** L. Sp. Pl. 1035 (1753). 1538.

“Mercurialis . . . duo sunt genera, mas & foemina, mas haud temere apud nos reperitur, vidi tamen cantabrigie in horto aulæ regiæ.”—Turn. Libellus. “French Mercury . . . I found under the dropping of the bishops house at Rochester.”—Ger. 262 (1597).

### **ULMUS** Linn. (*Virgil, Pliny.*) *Elm.*

**U. montana** Stokes in With. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, i. 259 (1787). 1597.

“Ulmus latifolia . . . near South-fleete.”—Ger. 1297.

**U. campestris** Huds. Fl. Angl. 94 (1762). 1562.

“Ulmus . . . an Elm tree . . . it groweth comonly in all countrees.”—Turn. ii. 169<sup>b</sup>.



**HUMULUS** Linn. *Hop.*

**H. Lupulus** L. Sp. Pl. 1028 (1753). 1548.

“Hoppes do growe by hedges and bussches both set and unset.”—Turn. Names, E. ij. “*Lupulus salictarius*.” Between Nash and Queakes.—Johns. Kent, 20 (1632).

**URTICA** Linn. (*Horace, Pliny.*) *Nettle.*

**U. dioica** L. Sp. Pl. 984 (1753). 1562.

“Our comon nettel of Englande.”—Turn. ii. 170.

**U. pilulifera** L. Sp. Pl. 983 (1753). 1640.

“*Urtica Romanæ*. . . . Hath beene found naturally growing time out of minde, both at the towne of Lidde by Romney, and in the streetes of the towne of Romney in Kent, where it is recorded Julius Cæsar landed with his souldiers, and there abode for a certaine time, which it is likely was by them called Romania & corruptly therefrom Romeney or Romny, and for the growing of it in that place, it is reported that the souldiers brought some of the seede and sowed it there for their use, to rubbe and chafe their limbes, when through extreame cold they should be stiffe and benumbed; being told before they came from home, that the climate of Brittain was so extreame cold that it was not to be endured without some friction or rubbing, to warme their bloods, and to stirre up natural heat, from which time it is thought it hath continued there, rising yearly of its owne sowing.”—Park. Theatr. 441.

**U. urens** L. Sp. Pl. 984 (1753). 1597.

“*Urtica minor*” figured and described.—Ger. 571. “*U. minor acrior*,” Thanet.—Johns. Kent, 12 (1632).

**PARIETARIA** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Pellitory.*

**P. officinalis** L. Sp. Pl. 1052 (1753). 1548.

“*Helxine* or pardition. . . . *Pelletorie* of the wal . . . groweth on walles.”—Turn. Names, D. iiij. back. “*Gillingham Church Yard*.”—Johns. Kent, 4 (1629).

**MYRICA** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*) *Bog Myrtle.*

**M. Gale** L. Sp. Pl. 1024 (1753). 1548.

“A litle shrub called Gal in englishe whiche groweth in



fennes and waterish mores.”—Turn. Names, E. vj. (under “Myrtus”). “called in Cambridge shyre Gall, in Summerset shyre Goul or Golle.”—Turn. Herb. iii. 47. “In the Ile of Ely.”—Ger. 1228.

**BETULA** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Birch.*

**B. alba** L. Sp. Pl. 982 (1753). **1551.**

“Byrche . . . in Northumberlande.”—Turn. i. F. v. back. Turner calls it “this Frenche tre.”

**B. pubescens** Ehrh. Beitr. vi. 98 (1791). (*B. glutinosa* Fries). **1842.**

Edinburgh Catalogue ed. 2. Described and distinguished as a species in Bab. Man. ed. 1, p. 282 (1843).

**B. nana** L. Sp. Pl. 983 (1753). **1777.**

“In Bredalbane” (Scotland).—Lightf. Fl. Scot. i. 575, with a figure. “Found by Dr. Hope not later than 1762.” Gorham, Mem. Martyn, 116.

**ALNUS** Linn. (*Virgil, Pliny.*) *Alder.*

**A. glutinosa** Gaertn. Fruct. ii. 54 (1791). **1548.**

“Alnus . . . an alder tree . . . groweth by water sydes and in marrishe middowes.”—Turn. Names, A. vij.

**CARPINUS** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Hornbeam.*

**C. Betulus** L. Sp. Pl. 998 (1753). **1597.**

“Betulus sive Carpinus . . . the Hornbeame tree grows plentifully in Northamptonshire, also in Kent by Gravesend, where it is commonly taken for a kinde of Elme.”—Ger. 1296.

**CORYLUS** Linn. (*Virgil, Pliny.*) *Hazel.*

**C. Avellana** L. Sp. Pl. 998 (1753). **1551.**

“Corylus. . . . The hasell is so well knowen that we nede not any description of it.”—Turn. i. M. iij.

**QUERCUS** Linn. (*Virgil, Pliny.*) *Oak.*

**Q. Robur** L. Sp. Pl. 996 (1753). **1562.**

“It was told me by a learned man a frende of myne that in the year of our lorde MDLVII that there was a

great plenty of galls found upon oke lewes in the North countre of England and namely about Hallyfax."—Turn. ii. 109.

**CASTANEA** Linn. (*Virgil, Pliny.*) *Chestnut.*

**C. sativa** Mill. Dict. ed. 8 (1768). 1548.

"*Nux castanea*. . . . Chestnuttles growe in diverse places of Englande. The maniest that I have sene was in Kent."—Turn. Names, E. vj. back. Smith (E. B. 886) mentions the chestnut, at Tortworth, Gloucestershire, "known to have been a boundary tree in the time of King John."

**FAGUS** Linn. (*Virgil, Pliny.*) *Beech.*

**F. sylvatica** L. Sp. Pl. 998 (1753). 1548.

"*Fagus*. . . . Bech trees growe plentuously in many places of England. Two of the greatest that euer I sawe growe at Morpeth on ij hylles right ouer the Castle."—Turn. Names, D. j. back.

**SALIX** Linn. (*Virgil, Pliny.*) *Willow.*

In this genus I deal only with the seventeen species to which it has been reduced by the late Dr. Buchanan White. (See Journ. Linn. Soc. xxvii. 333–457.)

**S. pentandra** L. Sp. Pl. 1016 (1753). 1641.

"*Salix folio laureo sive lato glabro odorato folio nondum descripta*, Willow Bay."—Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 32. "At Wolverhampton."—How, Phyt. 108 (1650).

**S. fragilis** L. Sp. Pl. 1017 (1753). 1660.

"*Salix folio lato splendente fragilis*—vulgo Cantabridgiensi *The Crack Willow* dicitur."—R. C. C. 143.

**S. alba** L. Sp. Pl. 1021 (1753). 1597.

"Willows grow in diverse places of England."—Ger. 1205. See also Turn. Names (under "*Salix*") where two or three species of Willow are described or referred to.

**S. triandra** L. Sp. Pl. 1016 (1753). 1670.

"*Salix humilis corticem abjiciens*. Near the small brook that runs into the River at Darking in Surrey. . . . Th. Willisel."—Ray, Cat. 272.

**S. purpurea** L. Sp. Pl. 1017 (1753). 1660.

"S. folio longo non auriculato vimine rubro. . . . In the osiar-holts by the river Cams side."—R. C. C. 146. "Thorpe Meadows near Norwich, Mr. Crowe."—With. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, ii. 1102 (1787).

**S. viminalis** L. Sp. Pl. 1021 (1753). 1632.

"Salix vulgaris longis & angustis foliis" Hampstead.—Johns. Enum. [? Turner's "Viminalis. . . . Osyer tree . . . that baskettes are made of."—Turn. Names, under "Salix."]

**S. cinerea** L. Sp. Pl. 1021 (1753). 1804.

"Specimens from Cumberland and from Fream Wood are in Mr. Lightfoot's herbarium."—Sm. Fl. Brit. iii. 1063. "Norfolk, Mr. Crowe."—E. B. 1897 (1808).

**S. aurita** L. Sp. Pl. 1019 (1753). 1724.

"Salix folio rotundo minore . . . in sepibus prope Chisselhurst, Dr. Dillenius."—Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 450.

**S. Caprea** L. Sp. Pl. 1020 (1753). 1597.

Gerard's "Sallow tree or Goat's Willow."—Ger. Herb. 1204.

**S. phylicifolia** L. Sp. Pl. 1016 (1753). 1802.

"At Finlarig, Bredalbane, Rev. Mr. Stuart."—Smith in Trans. Linn. Soc. vi. 123.

**S. repens** L. Sp. Pl. 1020 (1753). 1597.

"S. humilis . . . at the further end of Hampstead Heath."—Ger. 1205.

**S. lanata** L. Sp. Pl. 1019 (1753). 1828.

"On the rocks in the Highlands of Scotland."—Sm. Eng. Fl. iv. 205.

**S. lapponum** L. Sp. Pl. 1019 (1753). 1777.

"On the Highland mountains, Mr. Stuart."—Lightf. Fl. Scot. ii. 604. But it appears from the 'Essays on Natural History' of Dr. John Walker that this species was first observed by him in the parish of Moffat in 1762.

**S. Arbuscula** L. Sp. Pl. 1018 (1753). 1804.

"In alpinis Scoticis, D. Dickson."—Sm. Fl. Brit. iii. 1050.



**S. Myrsinites** L. Sp. Pl. 1018 (1753). 1777.  
 “Upon the Highland mountains as upon Ben Achulader in Glenurchy, Mr. Stuart.”—Lightf. Fl. Scot. ii. 599.

**S. herbacea** L. Sp. Pl. 1018 (1753). 1670.  
 “*Salix pumila folio rotundo* J. B. . . . On Ingleborough-hill on the highest Rock next to the Beacon ; and on a hill called Whern-side over against Ingleborough-hill on the other side the subterraneous River, Th. Willisel.”—Ray, Cat. 273.

**S. reticulata** L. Sp. Pl. 1018 (1753). 1777.  
 “Upon many of the Highland mountains.”—Lightf. Fl. Scot. ii. 601. Ray’s records quoted in Sm. Eng. Flora refer to *S. herbacea*.

**POPULUS** Linn. (*Virgil, Pliny.*) *Poplar.*

**P. alba** L. Sp. Pl. 1034 (1753). 1597.  
 “*Populus alba*. . . . White Poplar . . . not very common in England. I found many in a low meadow . . . at the further end of a village called Blackwall from London,” &c.—Ger. 1302. “At Kings Mead near Bathe.”—How, Phyt. 97 (1650).

**P. canescens** Sm. Fl. Brit. iii. 1080 (1804). 1597.  
 This is the “other sort of Poplar” described by Gerard (Herb. 1302) and figured Ger. em. 1487 ; the figure is cited by Smith, l. c.

**P. tremula** L. Sp. Pl. 1034 (1753). *Aspen.* 1538.  
 “*Populus alba* . . . dicitur ab Anglis an aspe aut an esp tre.”—Turn. Libellus.

**EMPETRUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Crowberry.*

**E. nigrum** L. Sp. Pl. 1022 (1753). 1633.  
 “*Erica baccifera procumbens*. . . . I found this growing in great plenty in Yorkshire on the tops of the hills of Gisbrough.”—Johnson, Ger. em. 1383. [Gerard (Herb. 1199) refers to a “Heath which beareth berries . . . in the North part of England,” but says the berries are “red.”]



**CERATOPHYLLUM** Linn. *Hornwort.***C. demersum** L. Sp. Pl. 992 (1753). 1660.

“*Equisetum palustre ramosum aquis immersum*. . . .  
*In aquis pigrioribus fere ubique.*”—R. C. C. 49. “On the  
 back side of the Grange in the ditches beyond Southwark  
 and betwixt Limehouse end and Blackwall.”—Merrett, 36  
 (1666).

**C. submersum** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1409 (1763). 1724.

“*Hydroceratophyllum folio lævi octo cornibus armato*  
 . . . *In fossis juxta viam quæ ab urbe Chichester ad*  
*Insulam Selsey ducit observavere* D. Manningham et D.  
 Dillenius.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 135. “Near Yarmouth. . . ,  
 Mr. D. Turner.”—E. B. 679 (1800).

**JUNIPERUS** Linn. (*Virgil, Pliny.*) *Juniper.***J. communis** L. Sp. Pl. 1040 (1753). 1548.

“*Juniperus* . . . *groweth* . . . *in many places in*  
*Englande.*”—Turn. Names, D. vij. “Most plentuouslye  
 in Kent.”—Turn. ii. 25 (1562).

**J. nana** Willd. Sp. Pl. iv. 854 (1805). 1670.

“*Juniperus Alpina* J. B. . . . *Low mountain Juniper.*  
*On Snowdon-hill in Wales and upon the hills in West-*  
*morland near the Fell-foot.*”—Ray, Cat. 182.

**TAXUS** Linn. (*Virgil, Pliny.*) *Yew.***T. baccata** L. Sp. Pl. 1040 (1753). 1538.

“*Taxus an Uhe tree unde hodie apud nos fiunt arcus.*”  
 Turn. Libellus. “*Comune Ughe groweth in diverse partes*  
*of Yorke shyre.*”—Turn. Names, G. vj.

**PINUS** (*Virgil, Pliny.*) *Pine.***P. sylvestris** L. Sp. Pl. 1000 (1735). 1640.

“*Abies, the Fir tree.* . . . *In Scotland* . . . *as I*  
*have been assured.*”—Park. Theatr. 1540.

**ELODEA** Michaux. *Water Thyme.***E. canadensis** Mich. Fl. Bor. Am. i. 20 (1803). 1847.

“Discovered by Miss [Mary] Kirby in ponds or reser-  
 voirs near Toxton [Foxton] Locks, Canal near Market  
 Harborough, Leicestershire, in October,” 1847.—Phytol.

ii. 1044. Found "in the Whitadder and ponds Dunse Castle, Berwickshire, by Dr. Johnstone, some years ago." M. Kirby, Fl. Leicestershire, 148 (1850). In a pond at Warringtontown, Co. Down, "about eighteen years ago" (c. 1836).—G. Dickie in Phytol. v. 88 (1854).

### **HYDROCHARIS** Linn. *Frog-bit.*

**H. Morsus-ranæ** L. Sp. Pl. 1036 (1753). **1570.**  
 "Morsus Ranæ . . . ad arcem Londini regiam & mœnia."  
 Lob. Adv. 258.

### **STRATIOTES** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Water Soldier.*

**S. Aloides** L. Sp. Pl. 535 (1753). **1633.**  
 "Militaris aizoides, Fresh water Souldier. . . . I found this growing plentifully in the ditches about Rotsey a small village in Holderness, and my friend Mr. William Broad observed it in the fennes in Lincolnshire."—Johnson, Ger. em. 825. "In the new Ditches of the Dutch workes of Hatfeild."—How, Phyt. 75 (1650).

### **MALAXIS** Solander, 1778.

**M. paludosa** Sw. in Handl. Acad. Stockh. x. 127 (1789). **1640.**

"Bifolium palustre. . . . In the low wet grounds betweene Hatfield and S. Albones; in divers places of Romney Marsh."—Park. Theatr. 505.

### **LIPARIS** Richard, 1818.

**L. Loeselii** Rich. in Mém. Mus. Par. iv. 60 (1818). **1660.**

"Orchis lilifolius minor sabuletorum Zelandiæ et Bataviæ J. B. . . . In the watery places of Hinton & Teversham Moors," Cambs.—R. C. C. 106.

### **CORALLORHIZA** Haller. *Coral-root.*

**C. innata** R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, v. 209 (1813). **1777.**

"Ophrys Corallorizha. . . . In a moist hanging wood near the head of Little Loch Broom on the western coast of Ross-shire."—Lightf. Fl. Scot. i. 523.

**NEOTTIA** Linn. (*Dodonæus*.)

**N. Nidus-avis** Rich. in Mém. Mus. Par. iv. 52 (1818).  
1597.

“*Satyrion abortivum* sive *Nidus avis*. . . . I found it growing in the middle of a wood in Kent two miles from Gravesend.”—Ger. 176.

**LISTERA** R. Brown, 1813.

**L. cordata** R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, v. 200 (1813). 1666.

“*Bifolium minimum* J. B. . . . near the Beacon on Pendle Hill in Lancashire.”—Merrett, 15.

**L. ovata** R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, v. 201 (1813). *Tway-blade*. 1548.

“*Martagon* . . . in many places of Englande in watery middowes and in woddes.”—Turn. Names, H. iij. back. “*Southfleet* in Kent,” &c.—Ger. 326 (1597).

**SPIRANTHES** Richard, 1818. *Lady's-tresses*.

**S. autumnalis** Rich. in Mém. Mus. Par. iv. 59 (1818). 1548.

“*Satyrion* . . . groweth besyde Syon [Sion, Middx.] . . . it is called *Lady traces*.”—Turn. Names, F. viij. back.

**S. æstivalis** Rich. in Mém. Mus. Par. iv. 59 (1818). 1840.

At the meeting of the Linn. Soc. on Nov. 17th, 1840, “Mr. Janson exhibited a specimen discovered in August last by himself and Mr. Branch near Lyndhurst, Hampshire.”—Proc. Linn. Soc. i. 80.

**S. Romanzoffiana** Cham. in Linnæa, iii. 32 (1828). 1828.

“*Neottia gemmifera*. . . . Near Castletown opposite to Bearhaven on the northern side of Bantry Bay, County of Cork, Mr. Drummond . . . communicated to me in August, 1810.”—Smith, Eng. Fl. iv. 36.

**GOODYERA** R. Brown, 1813.

**G. repens** R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, v. 198 (1813). 1777.

“*Satyrion repens*. . . . We found it . . . in an old shady hanging birch wood . . . about two miles from the



head of Little Loch Broom . . . Ross-shire."—Lightf. Fl. Scot. i. 520.

**EPIPOGUM** S. G. Gmelin, 1747.

**E. aphyllum** Sw. Summ. Veg. Scand. 32 (1814). 1854.  
Found in 1842 by Mrs. W. Anderton Smith at Tedstone Delamere, near Bromyard, Herefordshire.—Hook. Journ. Bot. vi. 318.

**CEPHALANTHERA** Richard, 1818.

**C. rubra** Rich. in Mém. Mus. Par. iv. 60 (1818). 1797.  
"Gathered last June on Hampton Common, Gloucestershire, by Mrs. Smith, of Barnham House in that neighbourhood."—E. B. 437 (Nov. 1797). But in a letter from the Rev. W. Lloyd Baker to Sowerby, dated June 16th of that year, he says that *he* found it "some years ago."

**C. ensifolia** Rich. l. c. 1666.  
"Helleborine angustifol. fl. albo oblongo. . . . In Helk wood in Yorkshire, not far from Ingleborough."—Merrett, 61. "Under Brackenbrow near Ingleton in Yorkshire," Mr. Newton.—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 242 (1696).

**C. pallens** Rich. l. c. *White Helleborine*. 1670.  
"Helleborine flore albo vel Damasonium montanum latifolium C. B. In the woods near Stokenchurch, Oxfordshire. . . ."—Ray, Cat. 339.

**EPIPACTIS** Adanson. (*Dioscorides*.)

**E. latifolia** All. Fl. Ped. ii. 151 (1785). 1562.  
The "Satyrion" described by Dioscorides having "a whyte floure like a lyly," of which Turner says (Herb. ii. 158<sup>b</sup>) "I have sene it . . . in England in Soffock." "In the woods by Digswell pastures halfe a mile from Welwen in Hartfordshire."—Ger. 358 (1597).

**E. media** Fr. Mant. ii. 54 (1839). 1841.  
"Woods at Bomere pool, Salop."—Leighton, Fl. Salop. 435 (as *E. viridiflora*). Cf. Bab. Man. ed. i. 295.

**E. violacea** Bor. Fl. du Centre Fr. ed. 3, ii. 651. 1828.  
"E. purpurata. . . . Parasitical on the stump of a maple or hazel in a wood near the Noris farm at Leigh, Worcestershire, in 1807, Rev. Dr. Abbot."—Sm. E. Fl. iv. 41.



Wood near Tring, Herts, June, 1808.—Dickson, Herb. Brit. Mus.

**E. atrorubens** Schultz, Oestr. Fl. ed. 2, i. 58 (1794).  
1677.

“Helleborine flore albo-rubente, Park. . . . On the sides of the mountains near Malham 4 miles from Settle [Yorkshire] in great plenty.”—Ray, Cat. ed. 2, 157–8. [? “Helleborine flore atro-rubente, Park. . . . Found by Lysnegeragh, Mr. Heaton.”—How, Phyt. 57 (1650).]

**E. palustris** Crantz, Stirp. Austr. vi. 462 (1769). 1655.

“Tertiæ Clusii Helleborines similem facie, riguis pratis pagi Mary Cray vocatur eam elapsa æstate 1601 septem Londino miliaribus Anglicis.”—Lob. Illust. 94. I am indebted to Messrs. Hanbury and Marshall for this interesting record, which I had quite overlooked.

## **ORCHIS** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.) *Orchis*.

**O. hircina** Crantz, Stirp. Austr. vi. 484 (1769). 1641.

“Orchis saurodes sive Tragorchis Maximus, Ger. . . . Nigh the highway betweene Crayford and Dartford in Kent.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 27.

**O. pyramidalis** L. Sp. Pl. 940 (1753). 1660.

“Orchis sive Cynosorchis purpurea spica congesta pyramidali. . . . In a chalkie close at Hinton,” Cambs.—R. C. C. 109.

**O. ustulata** L. Sp. Pl. 941 (1753). 1634.

“Orchis sive Cynosorchis flor. purpurascente Pannonica . . . in montosis pratis.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. 54. “On Scosby-lease [near Doncaster], Mr. Stonehouse.”—How, Phyt. 33 (1650).

**O. purpurea** Huds. Fl. Angl. 334 (1762). 1724.

“Orchis magna latis foliis galea fusca vel nigricante J. B. . . . At Northfleet near Gravesend. . . . Mr. J. Sherard.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 378. But in Fl. Kent the following earlier record is given doubtfully: “Orchis militaris polyanthos. On Gads-hill in Kent.”—Merrett, 87 (1666).

**O. militaris** L. Sp. Pl. 941 (1753) and *O. Simia* Lam. Fl. Fr. iii. 507 (1778). 1666.

“Orchis Antropophora Oreades altera Col. pag. 318 ”

and “*Orchis Oreades trunco pallido brachiis & cruribus saturate rubescentibus*” . . . on several Chalkey hills near the highway from Wallingford to Redding on Barkshire side the River. . . . Mr. Brown.—Merrett, 85. “W. Browne of Magd. Coll. [Oxon] was apparently the first to find *O. militaris* and *O. Simia* in Britain.”—Druce, Fl. Berks, 474.

**O. Morio** L. Sp. Pl. 940 (1753). 1634.

“*Orchis sive Cynosorchis morio fœmina* Lob. Ger. . . . In pratis.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. 54. “In Cambs.”—R. C. C. 106 (1660).

**O. mascula** L. Fl. Suec. ed. 2, 310 (1755). 1562.

“There are divers kindes of orchis . . . one kinde . . . hath many spottes in the leafe and is called adder grasse in Northumberland.”—Turn. ii. 152.

**O. incarnata** L. Fl. Suec. ed. 2, 312 (1755). 1841.

Distinguished from next species in Leighton’s Fl. Shropshire, 429. Noticed by Babington in Cambs in 1833, “but not then distinguished from *O. latifolia*.”—Bab. Fl. Cambs, 225.

**O. latifolia** }  
**O. maculata** } L. Sp. Pl. 941, 942 (1753). 1597.

“Palma Christi mas,” and “Palma Christi fœmina. . . . I have found them in many places especially in . . . a wood in Kent called Swaniscombe neere to Gravesend, and . . . in Hampsteed wood fower miles from London.”—Ger. 170.

**ACERAS** R. Brown, 1813. *Man Orchis*.

**A. anthropophora** R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, v. 191 (1813). 1690.

“*Orchis anthropophora oreades* Col. . . . flore nudi hominis effigiem representans. . . . Found by Mr. Dale in an old Gravel-pit at Dalington [Ballingdon] near Sudbury” [Essex].—Ray, Syn. 171. [Merrett’s “*O. anthropophora autumnalis* Col.” found between Wallingford and Reading, is now thought to have been most probably *Habenaria viridis*. See Druce’s Fl. Berks, 477.]

**OPHRYS** Linn. (*Pliny*.)

*O. apifera* } Huds. Fl. Angl. 340 (1762). **1597.**  
*O. muscifera* }

“The Bee the Fly and the Butterfly Satyrions grow upon barren chalky hils . . . adjoining to a village in Kent named Greenhithe, upon Longfield downs by Southfleet,” &c. . . . “likewise in a field . . . half a mile from S. Albons.”—Ger. 166 (“*O. Melittias*” and “*O. Myodes*”).

*O. arachnites* Lam. Fl. Fr. iii. 515 (1778). **1828.**

“Chalky downs near Folkestone, Kent, Mr. Gerard E. Smith.”—Sm. Engl. Fl. iv. 273.

*O. aranifera* Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 392 (1778). **1650.**

“*Orchis Arachnitis*, Spider Orchis . . . upon an old Stone pit ground . . . hard by Walcot a mile from Barneck [Barnack, Northamptonshire] . . . Dr. Bowle.”—How, Phyt. 82. Near Shelford, Cambs.—R. R. C. App. i. 7 (1663).

**HERMINIUM** Linn. *Musk Orchis*.

*H. Monorchis* R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, v. 191 (1813). **1663.**

“*Orchis pusilla odorata*. . . . In the chalk pit close at Cherry Hinton,” Cambs.—R. C. C. App. i. 7.

**HABENARIA** Willdenow, 1805.

*H. conopsea* Benth. in Journ. Linn. Soc. xviii. 354 (1881). **1634.**

“*Orchis palmata minor calcaribus oblongis*. . . . In montosis.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. 55.

*H. intacta* Benth. l. c. **1864.**

Found in May, 1864, by Miss More at Castle Taylor, Co. Galway.—Journ. Bot. 1864, 228.

*H. albida* R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, v. 193 (1813). **1670.**

“*Orchis pusilla odorata radice palmatâ*. . . . This we found on the back of Snowdon-hill by the way leading from Llanberis to Carnarvan.”—Ray, Cat. 227. [Observed “at Llanberris” by Ray, 26 May, 1662, “a species of *Orchis palmata* with an odorate flower like to *Monorchis*.” Ray, Iter.]



**H. viridis** R. Br. l. c. *Frog Orchis*. 1650.

"Orchis Batrachites. . . . By Barkway [Herts], Dr. Johnson's MS."—How, Phyt. 82. "and in many places about Oxford."—Merrett, 85 (1666).

**H. bifolia** R. Br. l. c. *Smaller Butterfly Orchis*. 1696.

"Orchis alba bifolia minor calcari oblongo C. B. Pin. The lesser Butterfly Orchis. In pascuis."—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 238.

**H. chloroleuca** Ridley in Journ. Bot. 1885, 219. *Greater Butterfly Orchis*. 1597.

"Orchis hermaphroditica . . . in the wood belonging to a worshipfull gentleman of Kent named Master Sedley of Southfleete."—Ger. 166.

### **CYPRIPEDIUM** Linn. *Lady's Slipper*.

**C. Calceolus** L. Sp. Pl. 951 (1753). 1640.

"Elleborine major sive Calceolus Mariæ. . . . In a wood called the Helkes in Lancashire neere the border of Yorkshire."—Park. Theatr. 218.

### **IRIS** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.)

**I. foetidissima** L. Sp. Pl. 39 (1753). 1562.

"I have sene a litle flour delice growyng wylde in Dorset shyre."—Turn. ii. 32. "Xyris . . . called in the yle of Purbek Spourgewurt."—Turn. ii. 171. "I have seene it wild in many places, as in woods and shadowie places neere the sea."—Ger. 53.

**I. Pseudacorus** L. Sp. Pl. 38 (1753). *Yellow Flag*. 1546.

"Acorus groweth not in England wherefore they are farre deceyued that use the yelowē flour de luce whiche some call gladen for Acorus."—Turn. Names, A. v. back.

### **CROCUS** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.)

**C. nudiflorus** Sm. E. B. 491 (1798). 1738.

"In Nottingham Meadows and about Trent-Bridge."—Deering, Cat. Stirp. 57 (as *Colchicum commune*). But see Ordoyno, Fl. Nottingham, 19.



**ROMULEA** Maratti, 1772.

**R. Columnæ** Seb. & Maur. Fl. Rom. Prod. (1818).  
1834.

Found 24th March, 1834, by W. C. Trevelyan and John Mitford "on the Warren between Dawlish and Exmouth, Devonshire."—Loudon's Mag. N. H. vii. 272.

**SISYRINCHIUM** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.)

**S. angustifolium** Mill. Dict. ed. 8 (1768). 1846.

"Collected in a wood near Woodford, Co. Galway" [by Mr. James Lynam in 1845].—Phytol. ii. 500.

**GLADIOLUS** Linn. (*Dodonæus*.)

**G. illyricus** Koch, Syn. ed. 2, ii. 806 (1845). 1857.

"Found by the Rev. W. H. Lucas in the New Forest, Hampshire, in 1856."—C. C. Babington in Ann. N. H. ser. 2, xx. 158.

**NARCISSUS** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.) *Daffodil*.

**N. Pseudo-narcissus** L. Sp. Pl. 289 (1753). 1548.

"Narcissus herbaceus . . . is after my judgement our yealowe daffodyl."—Turn: Names, E. vj.

**GALANTHUS** Linn. *Snowdrop*.

**G. nivalis** L. Sp. Pl. 288 (1753). 1776.

"Near Cirencester in Gloucestershire and plentifully at the foot of Malvern Hill, Worcestershire."—With. Bot. Arr. 783.

**LEUCOJUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Snowflake*.

**L. æstivum** L. Syst. ed. 10, 975 (1759). c. 1788.

"Found undoubtedly wild betwixt Greenwich and Woolwich . . . also . . . in the Isle of Dogs."—Curtis, Fl. Lond. v. 23.

**L. vernum** L. Sp. Pl. 289 (1753). 1836.

Observed at Hethe, near Bicester, Oxon, and said to have been "known to grow there for more than a century."—Baxter in Gard. Mag. July, 1836, p. 371. Bridport, Dorset.—Journ Bot. 1866, 88, 123 and 209.

**TAMUS** Linn. (*Gesner.*) *Black Bryony.*

**T. communis** L. Sp. Pl. 1028 (1753). 1597.

"*Bryonia nigra* . . . in hedges and bushes almost everywhere."—Ger. 722.

**RUSCUS** Linn. (*Virgil.*) *Butcher's Broom.*

**R. aculeatus** L. Sp. Pl. 1041 (1753). 1548.

"*Ruscus* . . . buchers brome or Petigrue . . . groweth in Kent wilde by hedge sydes."—Turn. Names, F. viij.

**ASPARAGUS** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*)

**A. officinalis** L. Sp. Pl. 313 (1753). 1597.

"*Asparagus palustris* . . . groweth wilde in Essex . . . in great plentie neere unto Harwich at a place called Landamer lading."—Ger. 954. "In the Marshes beyond Bristow."—Johns. Merc. Bot. 21 (1634). "Anno 1667 I found it growing on the cliffs at the Lezard point in Cornwall."—Ray, Cat. 31 (1670).

**POLYGONATUM** Adanson. (*Dioscorides.*)

*Solomon's Seal.*

**P. verticillatum** All. Fl. Ped. i. 131 (1785). 1793.

"*Convallaria verticillata*. . . Arthur Bruce, Esq., Secretary to the Nat. Hist. Society of Edinburgh, first found it July 1st, 1792, in the Den Rechip, a deep woody valley four miles north-east of Dunkeld in Perthshire."—E. B. 128.

**P. multiflorum** All. l. c. 1562.

"*Polygonaton*. . . Thys herbe is well knowen . . . in England."—Turn. ii. 98. "In Somersetshire upon the north side of a place called Mendip," &c.—Ger. 758 (with other localities in Kent, Hants, Wilts, and Surrey).

**P. officinale** All. l. c. 1597.

"*Polygonatum latifolium* 2 *Clusii* . . . groweth in certaine woods in Yorkshire called Clapdale Woods three miles from a village named Settle."—Ger. 758.

**MAIANTHEMUM** Weber.

**M. Convallaria** [Weber in] Wigg. Prim. Fl. Holsat. 15 (1780). 1597.

"*Monophyllon* groweth in Lancashire in Dingley wood

sixe miles from Preston in Aundernesse; and in Harwood neere to Blackburne.”—Ger. 330.

**CONVALLARIA** Linn. *Lily of the Valley*.

**C. majalis** L. Sp. Pl. 314 (1753). 1597.

“*Lilium Convallium*. . . . On Hampsted Heath fower miles from London,” &c.—Ger. 332.

**SIMETHIS** Kunth.

**S. bicolor** Kunth, Enum. iv. 618 (1843). 1847.

Found by Miss Charlotte Wilkins [Wilson] “amongst heath and furze in a lonely spot [Poole Heath] more than two miles from Bourne” [Bournemouth, Hants].—Gard. Chron. 1847, 467.

**ALLIUM** Linn. (*Plautus*). *Leek, &c.*

**A. Ampeloprasum** L. Sp. Pl. 295 (1753). 1688.

“*A. montanum major Anglicum Newtoni*. In parva insula Holms dicta supra Bristolium in Sabrinæ æstuario copiose provenit.”—Ray, Hist. ii. 1126. A specimen collected by Newton in this locality is in Herb. Sloane, clii. 153.

**A. Scorodoprasum** L. Sp. Pl. 297 (1753). 1690.

“*Allium sylvestre amphicarpon foliis porraceis floribus & nucleis purpureis*. . . . In montibus Westmorlandicis observavit D. Lawson. In Troutbeck-holm by Great Strickland.”—Ray, Syn. 165.

**A. sphærocephalum** L. Sp. Pl. 297 (1753). 1847.

Found in 1847 by H. O. Stephens on St. Vincent’s Rocks, Bristol.—Phytol. ii. 929.

**A. vineale** L. Sp. Pl. 299 (1753). 1548.

“*Allium*. . . the seconde kynde . . . crowe garlike . . . groweth in the fieldes.”—Turn. Names, A. vj. back. “*Allium sylvestre*. . . . In a field called the Mantels on the back-side of Islington by London.”—Ger. 142 (1597).

**A. oleraceum** L. Sp. Pl. 299 (1753). 1688.

“*Allium sylvestre bicornè flore ex herbaceo albicante, cum triplici in singulis petalis stria atro-purpurea*. . . . Invenimus inter segetes Notleïæ in Essexia.”—Ray, Hist. ii. 1119.



**A. Schoenoprasum** L. Sp. Pl. 301 (1753). 1777.  
 “By Fast-Castle on the borders of Berwick shire, Dr. Parsons.”—Lightf. Fl. Scot. i. 180.

**A. sibiricum** L. Mant. 562 (1767). 1843.  
 “Rocks and cliffs near the sea in Cornwall. Tintagel. Rev. R. [W.] J. Bree. Between Kynance Cove and Mullion.”—Bab. Man. ed. i. 307.

**A. triquetrum** L. Sp. Pl. 300 (1753). 1875.  
 “Most abundant near Helston, Cornwall. . . . J. Cunnack, 1874.”—Rep. Bot. Exch. Club, 1872-4, 43; Journ. Bot. 1875, 378.

**A. ursinum** L. Sp. Pl. 300 (1753). *Ramsons*. 1551.  
 “Allium ursinum. . . . Rammes or Ramseyes . . . groweth in woddes about Bath.”—Turn. Herb. Pt. i. B. v.

### **MUSCARI** Miller, 1759. (*Clusius*.)

**M. racemosum** Mill. Dict. ed. 8 (1768). 1805.  
 “Fields at Hengrave [Suffolk] and plantations at Cavenham, Sir J. G. Cullum.”—Bot. Guide, 548.

### **SCILLA** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Squill*.

**S. autumnalis** L. Sp. Pl. 309 (1753). 1629.  
 “Hyacinthus autumnalis minor . . . groweth wilde in many places of England. I gathered divers rootes for my garden from the foote of a high banke by the Thames side at the hither end of Chelsey before you come at the King's Barge-house.”—Park. Parad. 132.

**S. verna** Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 142 (1778). 1650.  
 “Hyacinthus stellarius vernus pumilus, Lob. At the Kings-end neere Dublin, Mr. Heaton.”—How, Phyt. 60.

**S. festalis** Salisb. Prod. 242 (1796). *Blue-bell*. 1548.  
 “The cōmune Hyacinthus is muche in Englande about Syon and Shene [Middx.] . . . crowtoes.”—Turn. Names, D. vj.

### **ORNITHOGALUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.)

**O. pyrenaicum** L. Sp. Pl. 306 (1753). 1634.  
 “Ornithogalum angustifolium majus floribus ex albo virescentibus, Bauh. . . . It growes in the way betweene



Bathe and Bradford not farre from litle Ashley.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. 55.

**FRITILLARIA** Linn. (*Lobel.*)

**F. Meleagris** L. Sp. Pl. 304 (1753). *Snake's-head.* **1737.**

“*F. præcox purpurea variegata* C. B. Pin. . . . In Maudfields near Rislip Common [Ruislip, Middx.] observed above 40 years by Mr. Ashby of Breakspears.”—Blackst. Fasc. 29.

**GAGEA** Salisbury, 1806.

**G. fascicularis** Salisb. in Ann. Bot. ii. 555 (1806). **1570.**

“*Ornithogalon luteum*. . . . *Angliæ nemorosis Sommerseti collegimus*,”—Lob. Adv. 56. “In a Cornfield by Winecaunton, Somersetshire.”—How, Phyt. 85 (1650).

**TULIPA** Linn. (*Gesner.*) *Tulip.*

**T. sylvestris** L. Sp. Pl. 305 (1753). **1790.**

“Observed by the ‘Rev. Mr. Mathew’ [Mr. William Matthew] in an old chalk pit near Bury, (Suffolk) and by Mr. H. Rose and J. E. Smith in a chalk pit near Norwich.” E. B. 63, 85.

**LLOYDIA** Salisbury, 1812.

**L. alpina** Salisb. in Trans. Hort. Soc. i. 328 (1812). **1696.**

“*Bulbosa Alpina juncifolia pericarpio unico erecto in summo cauliculo dodrantali*. . . . In excelsis rupibus montis Snowdon . . . D. Lhwyd.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 233.

**COLCHICUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*)

**C. autumnale** L. Sp. Pl. 341 (1753). **1551.**

“I have sene it growe in the west cuntre besyde Bathe.”—Turn. Herb. Pt. i. L. iij. (“Of Middow Saffrone.”)

**NARTHECIUM** Moehring, 1742. *Bog Asphodel.*

**N. Ossifragum** Huds. Fl. Angl. 127 (1762). **1570.**

“*Asphodelus luteus acorifolius palustris luteus*. . . . *Angliæ humentibus paludisque*.”—Lob. Adv. 46. “In

moist and marish places neere unto the towne of Lancaster."—Ger. 88 (1597).

**TOFIELDIA** Hudson, 1778.

**T. palustris** Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2 157 (1778). **1677.**

"Asphodelus palustris Scoticus minimus. Found about two miles north of Barwick near a small rivulet."—Ray, Cat. ed. 2, 30.

**PARIS** Linn. (*Matthiolus*). *Herb Paris*.

**P. quadrifolia** L. Sp. Pl. 367 (1753). **1548.**

"Libardbayne or one bery. It is much in Northumberland in a wodd besyde Morpeth called Cottingwod."—Turn. Names, A. v. back (under "Aconitum").

**JUNCUS** Linn. (*Virgil, Pliny*.) *Rush*.

**J. bufonius** L. Sp. Pl. 328 (1753). *Toad Rush*. **1597.**

"Gramen junceum. Rush grasse. . . . In salt marshes neere unto the sea."—Ger. 4. "Lane going by Totenam Court toward Hampsted."—Ger. em. 4.

**J. trifidus** L. Sp. Pl. 326 (1753). **1777.**

"I found it upon the summits of the highland mountains to the south of Little-Loch-Broom in Ross-shire," &c.—Lightf. Fl. Scot. i. 184.

**J. squarrosus** L. Sp. Pl. 327 (1753). **1640.**

"Oxyschœnos sive Juncus acutus Cambro-Britannicus. . . . Found by Dr. Lobel upon a high hill in Wales called Bewrin, in sundry wet and moorish groundes in many places thereabouts."—Park. Theatr. 1194.

**J. compressus** Jacq. Enum. Stirp. Vindob. 235 (1762). **1641.**

"Gramen junceum maritimum, Lob. Ger. Sea Rush-grasse."—Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 23. In Cambs.—R. C. C. 68 (1660).

**J. Gerardi** Loisel in Desv. Journ. de Bot. ii. 284 (1809). **1818.**

"In salsis copiose" ("J. cœnosus").—Bicheno in Linn. Trans. xii. 309.

**J. tenuis** Willd. Sp. Pl. ii. 214 (1799). **1810.**

"Found by Mr. G. Don in 1795 or 1796 by the side of

a rivulet in marshy ground among the mountains of Angus-shire."—E. B. 2174 ("*J. gracilis*"). Re-discovered in the parish of Cradley in Herefordshire in 1884 by Mr. R. F. Towndrow.—Journ. Bot. 1884, 91.

**J. balticus** Willd. in Mag. Berol. 298 (1809). **1821.**

"Sands of Barry near Dundee, Mr. [T.] Drummond." Hook. Fl. Scot. 104 ("*J. arcticus*").

**J. filiformis** L. Sp. Pl. 326 (1753). **1688.**

"*Juncus parvus*, calamo supra paniculam compactam longius producto. . . . In Westmorlandia non procul ab oppido Ambleside dicto invenit D. Newton."—Ray, Hist. ii. 1305.

**J. glaucus** Ehrh. Beitr. vi. 83 (1791). **1597.**

"*J. acutus*. . . . Upon drie and barren groundes."—Ger. 31.

**J. diffusus** Hoppe in Flora i. 186 (1819). **1843.**

Notice of specimen sent to Mr. W. Sonder, of Hamburg, from Kincardineshire.—Ann N. H. xi. 78. Its hybrid origin is suggested in Gibson's Fl. Essex, p. 320 (1862).

**J. effusus** L. Sp. Pl. 326 (1753). **1570.**

"*Juncus lævis vulgatus*. . . . In Anglia potissimum."—Lob. Adv. 44.

**J. conglomeratus** L. Sp. Pl. 326 (1753). **1634.**

"*Juncus lævis conglomerato flore* Lob."—Johns. Merc. Bot. 45.

**J. maritimus** Lam. Dict. iii. 264 (1789). **1632.**

"*Juncus major durior*." Between Margate and Sandwich.—Johns. Kent, 24. [Messrs. Hanbury and Marshall's identification.]

**J. acutus** L. Sp. Pl. 325 (1753). **1641.**

"*Juncus maritimus acutus sive capitulis Sorghi*, Bauh. . . . Pricking Sea Rush."—Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 24. "Neer Harlecham" [Harlech, Merionethshire].—How, Phyt. 63. Cf. Ray, Cat. 180.

**J. supinus** Moench. Enum. Pl. Hass. 167 (1777). **1670.**

"*Gramen junceum capsulis triangulis minimum*. On Hampstead Heath and elsewhere."—Ray, Cat. 150. But Johnson's "*Gramen junceum* . . . the lesser varietie . . . upon the bogs upon Hampstead Heath" (Ger. em. 4) was probably this.



**J. obtusiflorus** Ehrh. Beitr. vi. 83 (1791). 1724.

"Juncus nemorosus folio articulo . . . cum glumis albis." Found "In Peckham Field" by Doody.—Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 433. But see Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 276, "Secunda species," &c.; and Davies in Linn. Trans. x. 12.

**J. pygmæus** Rich. in Thuil. Fl. Par. ed. 2, 178 (1799). 1872.

"Near Kynance Cove, Cornwall."—W. H. Beeby, Journ. Bot. 1872, 337.

**J. lamprocarpus** Ehrh. Calam. n. 126 (1790). 1660.

"Gramen junceum aquaticum Bauhini." In Cambs.—R. C. C. 68. [Ehrhart wrote *lampocarpus*.]

**J. acutiflorus** Ehrh. Beitr. vi. 82 (1791). 1632.

"Gramen junceum silvaticum Tab. Ger." Hampstead. Johns. Enum.

**J. castaneus** Sm. Fl. Brit. i. 383 (1800). 1798.

"J. Jacquini. . . . Primus in Scotia invenit D. Dickson." Symons, Synopsis, 87. See Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. 322.

**J. biglumis** L. Sp. Pl. 328 (1753). 1777.

"On the top of Mal-ghyrdy, &c., in Breadalbane, Mr. Stuart."—Lightf. Fl. Scot. ii. 1100.

**J. triglumis** L. Sp. Pl. 328 (1753). 1696.

"Juncello accedens graminifolia plantula capitulis Armeriæ prolifera. . . . On the mountains of Wales, D. Lhwyd."—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 275.

**J. capitatus** Weigel, Obs. Bot. 28 (1772). 1872.

Near the Land's End, Cornwall.—W. H. Beeby, Journ. Bot. 1872, 337.

### **LUZULA** De Candolle. *Wood-rush*.

**L. Fosteri** DC. Fl. Fr. iii. 160 (1805). 1804.

"Juncus Fosteri. . . . Mr. Edward Forster first observed this in 1795 . . . between Hog hill and Collier row in Hainault Forest, Essex."—E. B. 1293, and Sm. Fl. Brit. iii. 1395. A note on the original drawing for E. B. says "First observed in 1790."

**L. vernalis** DC. Fl. Fr. iii. 160 (1805). *L. pilosa* Willd. (1809). 1597.

"Gramen hirsutum nemorosum. . . . In woods . . . or shadowie places."—Ger. 17.



**L. maxima** DC. Fl. Fr. iii. 160 (1805). **1670.**

“Gramen nemorosum hirsutum latifolium maximum. I observed it plentifully in the ditch of a close adjoining to Hampsted-wood near London.”—Ray, Cat. 149.

**L. arcuata** Wahlenb. in Summ. Veg. Scand. 13 (1814). **1824.**

“On the most stony and barren summits of the Cairngorum and others of the Grampian mountains, Professor Hooker.”—Sm. Eng. Fl. ii. 183.

**L. spicata** DC. Fl. Fr. iii. 160 (1805). **1787.**

“Juncus spicatus. . . . On the very summit of Ben Lomond, Dr. J. E. Smith.”—With. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 365.

**L. campestris** DC. Fl. Fr. iii. 161 (1805). **1597.**

“Gramen exile hirsutum. . . . In watery ditches . . . going from Paris garden bridge to Saint Georges fields” [London].—Ger. 16.

**L. erecta** Desv. Journ. Bot. i. 156 (1808). *L. multiflora* Lej. (1811). **1660.**

“Gramen hirsutum majus panicula juncea compacta.” In Cambs R. C. C. 68; Ray Hist. ii. 1291, &c. Formerly described as a var. of *L. campestris*, but as a separate species (*L. congesta*) in Forster’s Fl. Tonbridg. (1816).

## **TYPHA** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.) *Reed-mace*.

**T. latifolia** L. Sp. Pl. 971 (1753). **1548.**

“Typha groweth in fennes and water sydes amōg the reedes . . . cattes tayle . . . Reedmace.”—Turn. Names, G. vij.

**T. angustifolia** L. Sp. Pl. 971 (1753). **1670.**

“Typha palustris media J. B. . . . vidi in rivulo quodam juxta ædes Nobiliss. Comitis Warwicensis *Leezhouse* dictas in Essexiâ.”—Ray, Cat. 308. But in Fl. Kent, 356, Gerard’s “smaller kinde” of Reed-mace (Herb. 42), observed by him in the “Ile of Shepey,” is referred to this species. See also Fl. Middx. 289, where Clusius’ *T. media*, found 1581 “in a pit by Tyburn churchyard,” is given as the first British record.

**SPARGANIUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Bur Reed.*

**S. ramosum** Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 401 (1778). 1562.

“Sparganium . . . groweth most commonly in waters and fennes. . . . Thys herbe is comon in England . . . it maye be called hede sedge or knop sedge.”—Turn. ii. 143<sup>b</sup>.

**S. neglectum** Beeby in Journ Bot. 1885, 26. 1885.

Found by Mr. W. H. Beeby “in October, 1883, at Albury Ponds, near Guildford, Surrey.”—Journ. Bot. 1885, 26, 193.

**S. simplex** Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 401 (1778). 1597.

“Sparganium latifolium.”—Ger. 41. “Sparganium non ramosum sive latifolium Ger.”—How, Phyt. 117 (1650). “Sparganium alterum sive minus. In Kantio inter Rochestriam et Maidenstone.”—Lob. Ill. 63 (1655).

**S. affine** Schnizl. in Flora, 1845, 670. 1851.

“In lakes, Island of N. Uist, and Galloway, Scotland; Snowdon.”—Bab. Man. ed. 3, 338. See also Bot. Gaz. iii. 158.

**S. minimum** Fr. Summa, ii. 560 (1849). 1666.

“Sparganium minimum, Park. . . . On the East side of Scrooby nigh a great Wood where the foot way is cast up Nottinghamshire.”—Merrett, 115. But How’s list (1650) contains the *name*, without any locality.

**ARUM** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*)

**A. maculatum** L. Sp. Pl. 966 (1753). *Lords and Ladies.* 1548.

“Arum. . . . Cuckopintell, Wake Robin or Rampe . . . groweth in every hedge almost in Englande aboute townes in the spryng of the yere.”—Turn. Names, B. ij. back. [“Aros . . . Cockowpyntell.”—Turn. Libellus.]

**A. Italicum** Mill. Dict. ed. 8 (1768). 1854.

Discovered by Dr. Bromfield and Mr. Albert Hambrough in the Undercliff, Isle of Wight.—Phytol. v. 194.

**ACORUS** Linn. (*Dioscorides.*) *Sweet Flag.*

**A. Calamus** L. Sp. Pl. 324 (1753). 1666.

“Acorus verus seu Calamus officinarum . . . found by Dr. Brown neer Lyn and by Mr. Brown of Oxford near

Hedly in Surry.”—Merrett, 2. “In fluvio Yare prope Nordvicum [Norwich] à cl. viro D. Thos. Brown M.D. primum observatus nobisq. ante decem annos ostensus fuit.”—Ray, Cat. 7 (1670).

**LEMNA** Linn. *Theophrastus. Duck-weed.*

**L. trisulca** L. Sp. Pl. 970 (1753). **1597.**

“Hederula aquatica. . . . I found it once in a ditch by Bermondsey house neer to London and never elsewhere.” Ger. 681.

**L. minor** L. Sp. Pl. 970 (1753). **1562.**

“Lens palustris . . . duckes meate . . . well known in England and specially of them that have pondes.”—Turn. ii. 33<sup>b</sup>.

**L. gibba** L. Sp. Pl. 970 (1753). **1778.**

“L. minor  $\beta$  gibba.”—Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 399. “Lower Bishop’s pool, Northwick, near Worcester, and in a pool near the east side of Malvern Chase, Worcestershire, Sep. 8, 1776.”—Stokes in With. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 1020 (1787).

**L. polyrrhiza** L. Sp. Pl. 970 (1753). **1724.**

“Lenticula palustris major, Commel. Cat. Pl. Holl. . . . In fossis et aquis purioribus passim occurrit.”—Dill. in Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 129, with a figure.

**WOLFFIA** Horkel, 1839.

**W. Michelii** Schleid. Beitr. 233 (1844). **1866.**

In “a pond near Staines Common, Middlesex.”—Dr. Trimen in Journ. Bot. 1866, 219.

**ALISMA** Linn. (*Pliny.*) *Water Plantain.*

**A. Plantago** L. Sp. Pl. 342 (1753). **1597.**

“Plantago aquatica . . . about the brinkes of pondes and ditches almost everywhere.”—Ger. 338.—Figure only. Turn. ii. 94 (1562).

**A. ranunculoides** L. Sp. Pl. 343 (1753). **1633.**

“Plantago aquatica humilis. . . . I found [this] in the companie of Mr. Will. Broad and Mr. Leonard Buckner in a ditch on this side Margate in the Isle of Tenet.”—Johnson, Ger. em. 418.



**ELISMA** Buchenau.

**E. natans** Buchenau in Pringsheim Jahrbuch, vii. 25 (1869). **1732.**

“*Alisma repens* foliis gramineis et subrotundis. . . . In the great lake below the old castle at Llanberys; Mr. Brewer.”—Martyn’s *Tournefort*, i. 17. See Sam. Brewer’s MS. account of his journey in Wales in 1726 in Bot. Dep. Brit. Mus.

**SAGITTARIA** Linn. (*Lobel.*) *Arrow-head.*

**S. sagittifolia** L. Sp. Pl. 993 (1753). **1570.**

“*Pistana Magonis sive Plinii, Sagittaria aquatica.* . . . In Anglia prope Oxonium pone mœnia . . . etiam Londini ad arcis Regiæ vallum & in Tamesis crepidinibus paludosis.”—Lob. Adv. 126.

**DAMASONIUM** Miller, 1752. (*Tournefort.*)

**D. stellatum** Thuill. Fl. Par. ed. 2, 186 (1799). **1633.**

“*Plantago aquatica minor stellata.* . . . I found [this] a little beyond Ilford in the way to Romford and Mr. Goodyer found it also growing upon Hounslow Heath.”—Johnson, Ger. em. 418.

**BUTOMUS** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*) *Flowering Rush.*

**B. umbellatus** L. Sp. Pl. 372 (1753). **1570.**

“*Juncus cyperoides floridus paludosus.* . . . In lacuniis & torpidis aut lente fluentibus rivulis Belgiæ, Angliæ, &c., Londini ad arcem Regiam casteriumque navium hibernicarum nascitur.”—Lob. Adv. 44.

**TRIGLOCHIN** Linn.

**T. palustre** L. Sp. Pl. 338 (1753). **1597.**

“*Gramen aquaticum spicatum.* . . . In mirie and muddie grounds.”—Ger. 12. “Marshy grounds about Harefield” [Middlesex].—Blackst. Fasc. 38 (1737).

**T. maritimum** L. Sp. Pl. 339 (1753). **1597.**

“*Gramen marinum spicatum.* . . . In marish and waterie places neere to the sea.”—Ger. 21. “Near Yarmouth, Mr. Woodward.”—With. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 378 (1787).



**SCHEUCHZERIA** Linn.

**S. palustris** L. Sp. Pl. 338 (1753). 1807.

"Discovered by the Rev. [James] Dalton in June, 1787, growing abundantly . . . in Lakeby Car, near Borough-bridge, Yorkshire."—E. B. 1801. Sowerby's MS. note on the drawing gives the date of finding as June, 1807.

**POTAMOGETON** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.) *Pond-weed*.

**P. natans** L. Sp. Pl. 126 (1753). 1597.

"Potamogeton latifolium . . . in pooles, ponds," &c.—Ger. 675. ["Potamogeton. . . Pondplantayne."—Turn. Names.]

**P. polygonifolius** Pourr. in Mém. Acad. Toul. iii. 325 (1788). 1829.

"P. oblongus," with syn. "polygonifolius."—Lindl. Syn. 250. "Ditches near Horsfield (Sussex), Mr. D. Turner."—Hook. Fl. Brit. 76 (1830). [? "P. natans var. 2. Boggy ground on Birmingham Heath."—With. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 172 (1787).]

**P. fluitans** Roth, Tent. Fl. Germ. i. 72 (1788). 1885.

Ramsey, Hunts; found by Mr. Alfred Fryer.—Bot. Exch. Club Rep. 1884, 111.

**P. coloratus** Hornem. ap. Fl. Dan. t. 1449 (1813).  
*P. plantagineus* Du Croz (1818). 1838.

"Ditches at Ham ponds near Sandwich" (Kent), W. Wilson Saunders.—Babington in Ann. N. H. ii. 349. "First found [in Cambs] by Rev. Leonard Jenyns in 1827."—Bab. Fl. Cambs. 248.

**P. rufescens** Schrad. ap. Cham. Adn. ad Kunth, Fl. Berol. 4 (1815). 1804.

"P. fluitans . . . found in the river at Scole, Norfolk, by Mr. Woodward and Mr. Turner . . . near Beverley by Mr. Teesdale; and in Lilleshall Mill-pool, Shropshire, by the Rev. Mr. Williams."—E. B. 1286; and Sm. Fl. Brit. iii. 1391.

**P. sparganifolius** Læstadi. ex Fries, Nov. Fl. Suec. Mant. i. 9 (1832). 1856.

"In the river at Maam in Galway, Mr. T. Kirk."—Bab. Man. ed. 4, 351.

- P. lanceolatus*** Sm. E. B. 1985 (1809). 1809.  
 "Communicated by the Rev. H. Davies from the lakes of North Wales."—E. B. l. c.
- P. heterophyllus*** Schreb. Spic. Fl. Lips. 21 (1771). 1798.  
 "P. palustre . . . ditches near Beverley" (Yorkshire).—Mr. Teesdale in Linn. Trans. v. 43.
- P. falcatus*** Fryer in Journ. Bot. 1889, 65. 1889.  
 "Ramsey in Huntingdonshire."—A. Fryer, l. c. (p. 67).
- P. nitens*** Web. Fl. Holsat. Suppl. n. 11 (1787). 1864.  
 Discovered by Mr. D. Moore "in a large lake at Castle Gregory near Brandon Mountain, Co. Kerry."—Journ. Bot. 1864, 326.
- P. lucens*** L. Sp. Pl. 126 (1753). 1633.  
 "Potamogeiton longis acutis foliis."—Ger. em. 822, 4.  
 "In Thames between Fulham & Hampton Court."—Petiver in Gibson's Camden (1695).
- P. decipiens*** Nolte ex Koch, Syn. Fl. Germ. ed. 2, 779 (1844). 1867.  
 Found in the Canal at Bath by Mrs. Hopkins.—Bot. Exch. Club Rep. 1866, 13; and Journ. Bot. 1867, 71.
- P. angustifolius*** Presl, Rostlin, i. 531 (1820). *P. Zizii* Koch (1827). 1879.  
 Found in Caulshields Loch, near Melrose, N.B., by Mr. A. Brotherston.—Bot. Exch. Club. Rep. 1878, 19, and Journ. Bot. 1879, 252.
- P. coriaceus*** Fryer in Journ. Bot. 1889, 8. *P. lucens coriaceus* Nolte (1823). 1886.  
 "Last year Mr. A. Fryer sent specimens from Cambridgeshire."—Arthur Bennett in Journ. Bot. 1886, 223.
- P. Griffithii*** Ar. Benn. in Journ. Bot. 1883, 65. 1883.  
 Discovered by Mr. J. E. Griffith in Aber Lake, Carnarvonshire, June, 1882.—Journ. Bot. l. c.
- P. prælongus*** Wulf. in Roem. Arch. iii. 331 (1805). 1835.  
 "Lakes and pools, Berwickshire, Dr. Robt. Thomson. Moss of Litie, Nairnshire, Mr. J. B. Brechan" [Brichan].—Hook. Fl. Brit. ed. 3, 77. Mr. Brichan found it in 1832. See Phytol. i. 237.

**P. perfoliatus** L. Sp. Pl. 126 (1753). **1633.**

“*P. tertium Dodonæi*.”—Ger. em. 822, 3; and Johns. Merc. Bot. 61 (1634). “New River Head” (Middlesex).—Petiver in Gibson’s Camden (1695).

**P. crispus** L. Sp. Pl. 126 (1753). **1632.**

“*Pusillum fontilapathum*, Lob. *Tribulus aquaticus minor* [quercus floribus], Clus.” Between Sandwich and Canterbury.—Johns. Kent, 30.

**P. densus** L. Sp. Pl. 126 (1753). **1633.**

“*Tribulus aquaticus minor muscatellæ floribus*. . . . In the river by Droxford in Hampshire.”—Goodyer in Ger. em. 824.

**P. zosterifolius** Schum. Enum. Pl. Saell. i. 50 (1801).

**1794.**

“*P. compressum*. . . . In a rivulet at Hovingham,” Yorkshire.—R. Teesdale in Linn. Trans. ii. 106.

**P. acutifolius** Link in Roem. et Schultes Syst. iii. 513 (1818). **1829.**

“Found by Mr. Borrer . . . at Amberley, Henfield, and Lewes, Sussex, in June, 1826.”—E. B. Suppl. 2609.

**P. obtusifolius** Mert. et Koch in Roehl. Deutschl. Fl. ed. 3, i. 855 (1822). **1724.**

“*Potamogiton gramineum latiusculum foliis et ramificationibus densissime stipatis*.”—Buddle. “In fossis prope Deptford.”—Dill. in Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 149.

**P. Friesii** Rupr. in Beitr. Pfl. Russ. iv. 43 (1845). **1660.**

“*P. ramosum caule compresso folio graminis canini nondum descriptum*. . . . In the river Cam in many places.”—R. C. C. 125.

**P. pusillus** L. Sp. Pl. 127 (1753). **1650.**

“*P. pumilum nondum descriptum*. . . . Between Carleton and Wulwich.”—How, Phyt. 97. “*P. pusillum gramineo folio, caule rotundo nondum descriptum*. . . . In the rivulet at Hinton Moor” (Cambs).—R. C. C. 125 (1660).

**P. Sturrockii** Ar. Benn. in Scottish Naturalist, N. S. i. 27 (1883). **1883.**

Marlee Loch, Perthshire; discovered by Abram Sturrock.—Arthur Bennett, l. c.



**P. trichoides** Cham. et Schlecht. in Linnæa ii. 175 (1827). **1850.**

Found by the Rev. Kirby Trimmer in 1848 at Framingham Earl, Norfolk.—Bot. Gaz. ii. 285.

**P. pectinatus** L. Sp. Pl. 127 (1753). **1660.**

“Millefolium tenuifolium. . . . In the river Cam in many places.”—R. C. C. 100.

**P. interruptus** Kitaibel in Schultes Oestr. Fl. ed. 2, 328 (1814). *P. flabellatus* Bab. Man. ed. 3, 343 (1851). **1724.**

“*P. maritimum ramosissimum grandiusculis capitulis capillaceo folio nostras. . . . In fossis prope Sheerness abunde.*”—Dill. in Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 150. See Phytol. iv. 1158.

**P. filiformis** Nolte. **1843.**

“Lakes in Forfarshire.”—Bab. Man. ed. 1, 326.

## **RUPPIA** Linn.

**R. maritima** L. Sp. Pl. 127 (1753). **1670.**

“Potamogeton pusillum gramineo folio maritimum. . . . About Maldon in Essex I first observed it.”—Ray, Cat. 251.

**R. rostellata** Koch. **1843.**

Distinguished in Hook. Brit. Fl. ed. 1 (1830), and separately described in Bab. Man. ed. 1, 326.

## **ZANNICHELLIA** Linn. (*Micheli.*) *Horned Pondweed.*

**Z. palustris** L. Sp. Pl. 969 (1753). **1660.**

“Potamogeto affinis gramen aquaticum.”—R. C. C. 125.

**Z. pedunculata** Reichb. in Moessl. Handb. ed. 2, iii. 1591. **1843.**

“*Z. palustris*  $\beta$  *pedunculata.*”—Bab. Man. ed. 1, 326.

**Z. polycarpa** Nolte, Novit. Fl. Holsat. 75 (1826). **1875.**

“Karbister Loch, Orphir, Orkney, July, 1874, William Fortescue.”—Bot. Exch. Club Rep. 1872–4, 41; and Journ. Bot. 1875, 376. First found there by Syme in 1849. See Journ. Bot. l. c.



**ZOSTERA** Linn. *Grass-wrack.***Z. marina** L. Sp. Pl. 968 (1753). **1650.**

“Alga membranacea ceranoides, Bauh. in maritimis wrack duæ species.”—How, Phyt. 4. “Alga, Grass Wrack . . . in maritimis & folio angustiori from the Severn Sea.” Merrett, 3 (1666).

**Z. nana** Roth, Enum. Pl. Germ. i. 8 (1827). **1847.**

“Poole Harbour, Dorset, Mr. Borrer.”—E. B. Suppl. 2931. As to the “Dover” locality mentioned Bab. Man. ed. 2, 346, see Fl. Kent, 369.

**NAJAS** Linn.**N. flexilis** Rostk. & Schmidt, Fl. Sedin. 382 (1824). **1850.**

“On Oct. 11, 1850, at the Botanical Society of London, Mr. Daniel Oliver, jun., exhibited specimens discovered by him in a pond near Roundstone, Connemara, Ireland, in August last.”—Phytol. iii. 1088.

**N. marina** L. Sp. Pl. 1015 (1753). **1883.**

Found by Mr. Arthur Bennett in Hickling Broad, East Norfolk, on 21st July, 1883.—Journ. Bot. 1883, 246, 353.

**ERIOCAULON** Linn. (*Gronovius.*) *Pipe-wort.***E. septangulare** With. Bot. Arr. ed. 3, ii. 184 (1796). **1770.**

“Found September, 1768, in a small lake in the island of Skye, by James Robertson.”—Phil. Trans. lix. 241. “In a small lake by the road side leading from Sconsar to Giesto in Skye, 11 Sept., 1764. Sir John Macpherson, who, indeed, first noticed it, leaped from his horse, waded into the lake, and brought it out.”—Dr. Walker in Hook. Fl. Scot. i. 270.

**CYPERUS** Linn. (*Theophrastus.*)**C. fuscus** L. Sp. Pl. 46 (1753). **1821.**

“A. H. Haworth, Esq. . . . found it in a low marshy meadow scarcely half a mile from his late residence in Little Chelsea.”—Hook. Fl. Lond. t. 85. “Peat pond on Shalford Common,” Surrey. J. D. Salmon, 16 Aug. 1846. Phytol. ii. 609 (1847).

**C. longus** L. Sp. Pl. 45 (1753). 1688.

“*Cyperus longus* Ger. . . . D. Newton in *Insula Purbeck dicta Dorcestriæ Angliæ eum invenit.*”—Ray, Hist. ii. 1299.

**ELEOCHARIS** R. Brown, 1810.

**E. acicularis** R.Br. Prod. Nov. Holl. 224 (1810). 1677.

“*Juncellus omnium minimus capitulis Equiseti.* . . . It grows in Binsey Common in the moist ditches next to the River Isis.”—Plot, Nat. Hist. Oxon, 145. “*Hunc à se observatum mihi communicavit peritiss. Botanicus D. Dodsworth.*”—Ray, Syn. 202 (1690).

**E. palustris** R. Br. l. c. 1633.

“*Juncus aquaticus minor capitulis Equiseti* Lob. . . . Club Rush.”—Ger. em. 35, 5, and 1631 with a figure.

**E. uniglumis** Link, Hort. Berol. i. 284 (1821). 1847.

“Aberdeen, Dr. Dickie.”—Bab. Man. ed. 2, 349.

**E. multicaulis** Sm. Eng. Fl. i. 64 (1824). 1800.

“On a bog . . . at Corryhattachan, Isle of Skye, discovered by Mr. John Mackay in 1794.”—Sm. Fl. Brit. i. 49.

**SCIRPUS** Linn. (*Plantus.*)

**S. pauciflorus** Lightf. Fl. Scot. ii. 1078 (1777). 1777.

“Upon Malghyrdy, in Breadalbane [Co. Perth], Mr. Stuart.”—Lightf. l. c.

**S. cæspitosus** L. Sp. Pl. 48 (1753). 1666.

“*Gr. Sparteum capitulis Equiseti.* Beyond the Windmill at Adington in Surry where Peat is dig’d.”—Merrett, 58. “*Juncus parvus montanus cum parvis capitulis luteis* J. B. . . . sæpius occurrit circa Middleton & alibi in agro Warwicensi.”—Ray, Cat. 181 (1670).

**S. nanus** Spreng. Pugill. i. 4 (1813). *S. parvulus* Roem. & Schult. (1817). 1841.

Edinb. Cat. Brit. Pl. ed. 2. “Found in Hampshire.”—Bab. in Phytol. i. 310 (1842). “Collected in 1837 at Lymington, Hants, in the newly excavated swimming bath.”—G. E. Smith in Herb. Mus. Brit.

**S. fluitans** L. Sp. Pl. 48 (1753). 1688.

“*Gramen junceum clavatum minimum seu Holosteum palustre repens, foliis capitulis & seminibus Psyllii.* . . .

Ad nos transmisit D. Dodsworth: Invenio etiam inter Gramina sicca D. Philippi Skippon hujus specimina, à nobis collecta in Cambria prope Madern & alibi quamvis per oblivionem in Catalogo Plantarum Angliæ illud omisi." Ray; Hist. ii. 1310.

**S. cernuus** Vahl, Enum. ii. 245 (1806). *S. Savii* Seb. & Maur. (1818). **1831.**

"Anglesea, July 8, 1828."—W. Wilson in Bot. Misc. ii. 134 (as *S. setaceus*). *S. Savii* was, however, intended. See E. B. Suppl. 2782, where the plant is first recorded under that name, and Wilson's specimens in Herb. Mus. Brit. ["*Juncus maritimum exile Plimostii*," Park. Theatr. 1270, was probably this species, it being abundant about Plymouth.—See Briggs, Fl. Plym. p. xxviii.]

**S. setaceus** L. Sp. Pl. 49 (1753). **1634.**

"*Juncellus omnium minimus Chamæschœnos*, Dwarf-rush."—Johns. Merc. Bot. 45.

**S. Holoschœnus** L. Sp. Pl. 49 (1753). **1688.**

"*Juncus acutus maritimus capitulis rotundis* C. B. . . . Nuper in Angliâ detexit in comitatu Somerseti D. Stephens." Ray, Hist. ii. 1303.

**S. lacustris** L. Sp. Pl. 48 (1753). *Bulrush*. **1597.**

"*Juncus aquaticus maximus*. . . . In standing pooles and by rivers sides."—Ger. 31. "Harefield" (Middlesex). Blackst. Fascic. 46 (1737).

**S. Tabernæmontani** Gmel. Fl. Bad. i. 101 (1805). **1696.**

"*Juncus aquaticus medius* C. B. Park. *sylvaticus Tabernæmontani* J. B. . . . In the Sea-ditches at Brickley and Mersey Island. Mr. Dale."—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 273.

**S. carinatus** Sm. E. Bot. 1983 (1809). **1716.**

"*Juncus aq. major carinatus*. Doody's furrowed Bull-rush. This Mr. Doody has observed about Limehouse; I have also found it in his company near the Thames on this side Bootersey Meadows."—Petiver, Conc. Gram. no. 199.

**S. triqueter** L. Mant. i. 29 (1767). **1666.**

"*Juncus caule Triangulati*. At the Horse-ferry at Westminster, Hunc mihi primus ostendit Dr. Dale insignis Britannicus."—Merrett, 67.



**S. maritimus** L. Sp. Pl. 51 (1753). **1629.**

"Ad insulam Sheppey. . . . *Cyperus rotundus inodorus septentrionalium* Lob."—Johns. Kent, 5; cf. Johns. Merc. Bot. 32. "In the Isle of Shepey it fills almost every ditch."—Curtis, Fl. Lond. iv. 4 (c. 1783).

**S. sylvaticus** L. Sp. Pl. 51 (1753). **1632.**

"*Cyperus gramineus sive miliaceus* Lob." Hampstead Heath.—Johns. Enum. But it appears from Druce's Fl. Berks that Mr. Goodyer found it "On ye west side [of Oxford] near Gloster Gate, July 6, 1622."

**S. Caricis** Retz. Prod. Fl. Scand. 11 (1779). *Blysmus compressus* Panz. (1821). **1688.**

"Gramen cyperoides spica simplici compressa disticha . . . a D. Newton mihi primum ostensum est a se collectum in aquosis prope Orton Westmorlandiæ vicum, necnon circa Chislehurst. Exsiccatum vidi apud D. Plucknet qui primus illud observasse dicitur."—Ray, Hist. ii. 1910, and Fascic. 10.

**S. rufus** Schrad. Fl. Germ. i. 133 (1806). *Blysmus rufus* Link (1821). **1777.**

"In the Isle of Mull."—Lightf. Fl. Scot. i. 86, and ii. 1138. Specimens from Robert Brown are in Herb. Mus. Brit. labelled "Arbigtland in Galloway, 1769, Dr. Walker, who thought it was the *Schæn. ferrugineus* Lin." It appears under this name in Lightf. 86. Dr. Walker was "its original discoverer."—E. B. 1010.

## **ERIOPHORUM** Linn. *Cotton Grass.*

**E. alpinum** L. Sp. Pl. 53 (1753). **1794.**

"Found by Mr. Brown and Mr. Don in a moss about three miles east of Forfar."—Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 290. "Moss of Restenet, Forfarshire, first found in Aug. 1791, in company with Mr. George Don."—R. Brown in Herb. Mus. Brit.

**E. vaginatum** L. Sp. Pl. 52 (1753). **1641.**

"Gramen junceum montanum subcærulea spica. Mossecrops."—Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 23. "Idem [i.e. Gramen junceum] cum cauda leporina Bauhini."—How, Phyt. 53. "Gr. plumosum elegans. . . . In Ellesmer Moores [Ellesmere, Shropshire], Dr. Bowle."—How, Phyt. 54 (1650).



**E. angustifolium** Roth, Tent. Fl. Germ. i. 24 (1788).  
1597.

“Gramen tomentarium. . . . Upon a bog at the further end of Hampsted Heath,” &c.—Ger. 27.

**E. latifolium** Hoppe, Taschenb. 108 (1800). 1794.

“I found this first [“*E. polystachion*”] in bogs in Northamptonshire.”—J. Dickson in Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 289. Specimens collected by Dickson in 1792 are in Herb. Mus. Brit.

**E. gracile** Koch ap Roth, Catalect. ii. 259 (1800).  
1835.

Discovered in 1835 by Joseph Woods near Halnaby, Yorkshire.—Comp. Bot. Mag. i. 290.

### **RYNCHOSPORA** Vahl, 1806.

**R. fusca** Dryand. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, i. 127 (1810).  
1699.

“*Cyperus minor angustifolius palustris capitulis fuscis paleaceis*. . . . In Occidentalibus Angliæ.”—Morison, Hist. Oxon. iii. 239–40. “I found this plentifully in a bog between Southampton and Limington in August.”—Petiver, Conc. Gram. n. 149 (1716).

**R. alba** Vahl, Enum. ii. 229 (1806). 1633.

“Gramen junceum leucanthemum. . . . I never found this but once, and that was in the companie of Mr. Thomas Smith and Mr. James Clarke Apothecaries of London; we riding into Windsore Forest upon the search of rare plants.”—Johnson, Ger. em. 30<sup>(2)</sup>.

### **SCHŒNUS** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.)

**S. ferrugineus** L. Sp. Pl. 43 (1753). 1885.

“Collected beside Loch Tummel [Co. Perth] in July [1885] by Mr. [James] Brebner.”—F. Buchanan White in Journ. Bot. 1885, 219.

**S. nigricans** L. Sp. Pl. 43 (1753). 1660.

“*Juncus palustris panicula glomerata ex rubro nigricante*. . . . Hinton and Teversham Moors” (Cambs).—R. C. C. 82.

**CLADIUM** P. Browne, 1756.

**C. Mariscus** R. Br. Prod. Nov. Holl. 236 (1810).  
1660.

"*Cyperus longus inodorus sylvestris*. Hinton Moor"  
(Cambs).—R. C. C. 43.

**KOBRESIA** Willdenow.

**K. caricina** Willd. Sp. Pl. iv. 205 (1805). 1805.

"The honour of making this singular plant known is due to Mr. Dickson, who gathered it in the County of Durham in 1799. The Rev. Mr. Harriman had indeed found it in 1797."—E. B. 1410. ("Schœnus monoicus.")

**CAREX** Linn. (*Virgil.*) *Sedge*.

**C. dioica** L. Sp. Pl. 972 (1753.) 1690.

"*Gr. cyperoides minimum Ranunculi capitulo rotundo*. Frequently found on the Bogs on the West side of Oxford."—Bobart in Ray, Syn. ed. 1, 235.

**C. Davalliana** Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. v. 266 (1800).  
1800.

"Discovered in marshy ground in Mearn-shire, North Britain, by Prof. James Beattie, jun., of Aberdeen."—Trans. Linn. Soc. l. c.

**C. pulicaris** L. Sp. Pl. 972 (1753). *Flea Sedge*. 1666.

"*Gr. Cyperoides pulicare*. . . . A mile East from Oxford at Hockley of the Hole."—Merrett, 52.

**C. rupestris** All. Fl. Ped. ii. 264 (1785). 1836.

Discovered by Dr. Dickie and Mr. Templeton in Aberdeenshire.—Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. ii. 191. Found Aug. 2nd, 1836. Note on E. B. drawing.

**C. pauciflora** Lightf. Fl. Scot. ii. 543 (1777). 1777.

"We found this new species of *Carex* . . . about half-way up the mountain of Goat-field in the Isle of Arran." Lightfoot, l. c.

**C. incurva** Lightf. Fl. Scot. ii. 544 (1777). 1777.

"This new species of *Carex* was communicated by Dr. Hope . . . discovered in deep loose sea-sand at the mouth of the water of Naver and near Skelherry, in Dunrosness, in Shetland."—Lightfoot, l. c.

**C. divisa** Huds. Fl. Angl. 348 (1762). 1688.

"Gramen cyperoides palustre majus spicâ divisâ C. B. . . . Prope Hitham Colcestrensem in Essexia."—Ray, Hist. ii. 1296.

**C. disticha** Huds. Fl. Angl. 347 (1762). 1670.

"Gramini cyperoidi ex Monte Ballon simile . . . in palustribus et aquosis."—Ray, Cat. 145. "Near Bungay, Suffolk, frequent."—Mr. Woodward in With. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 1029 (1787).

**C. arenaria** L. Sp. Pl. 973 (1753). 1688.

"Gramini cyperoidi ex Monte Ballon simile humilius in maritimis & arenosis nascens. . . . In arenosis locis frequens."—Ray, Hist. ii. 1297.

**C. teretiuscula** Good. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 163 (1792).\* 1792.

"Prope Norwich, Dom. Crowe." — Goodenough, l. c. But Ray may have known it, for, after describing *C. paniculata*, he adds: "Hujus aliam speciem per omnia similem, sed minorem spicis gracilioribus sparsim nascentem, non in ejus modi densis cespitibus, iisdem in locis observavimus."—Ray, Syn. ed. 1, 197.

**C. paradoxa** Willd. in Act. Acad. Berol. 39 (1794). 1843.

"In a boggy wood at Ladiston, near Mullingar [Ireland]. Mr. D. Moore."—Bab. Man. ed. 1. 337.

**C. paniculata** L. Am. Acad. iv. 294 (1759). 1666.

"Gr. Cyperoides maximum spicis pendulis, at Bocknam in Surrey in a bog. Hujus radicibus utuntur pro sedilibus in agro Eboracensi."—Merrett, 51. Still called "Seat seggs" in Yorkshire.—F. A. Lees, Fl. West Yorkshire, 461.

**C. vulpina** L. Sp. Pl. 973 (1753). 1629.

"Ad insulam Sheppey. Gra . . . palustre Cyperoides, Lob."—Johns. Kent, 5.

**C. muricata** L. Sp. Pl. 974 (1753). 1633.

"Gramen cyperoides parvum."—Ger. em. 21, and Johns. Merc. Bot. 41. "Gr. cyp. palustre minus." In Cambs.—R. C. C. 67 (1660).

\* N.B.—Vol. ii. of the *Transactions* is dated 1794; but, as Dr. Goodenough's paper was read April 3rd, 1792, I propose to quote it as above.



**C. divulsa** Stokes in With. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 1035 (1787).  
1688.

“Gramen cyp. spicatum minus spica longa divulsa seu interrupta. . . . In pascuis locis humidioribus.”—Ray, Fascic. 10. “Harefield,” Middlesex.—Blackst. Fascic. 36 (1737).

**C. echinata** Murr. Prod. Gött. 76 (1770). *C. stellulata* Good. (1792).  
1690.

“Gramen cyp. spicatum minimum spicâ divulsâ aculeatâ. Locis palustribus solo putrido & spongioso.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 1, 199. Mr. Druce suggests that Merrett’s “Gr. Cyperoides spica echinata simplici. . . . Two miles southward from Oxford in the boggs” (Merr. Pin. 52), may be this.

**C. remota** L. Cent. Pl. i. 31 (1755).  
1655.

“Gramen Cyperoides minimum Boelii tenuifolium parvis per caulem distinctis torulis. . . . Provenit in Anglo-Britannica.”—Lob. Illustr. 54.

**C. axillaris** Good. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 151 (1792).  
1792.

“Mr. Curtis first found it near Putney.”—Goodenough, l. c. But it had been previously distinguished from *C. remota* by Buddle.

**C. Boenninghausiana** Weihe in Flora ix. 743 (1826).  
1843.

“Near Hertford, Rev. W. H. Coleman.”—Bab. Man. ed. 1, 338. “Was first recognised as a distinct species by Mr. Coleman in 1842.”—Webb, Fl. Hertfordiensis, 315.

**C. helvola** Blytt in Nya Bot. Notiser, 58 (1849). 1886.  
Collected by Prof. Balfour at Lochnagar, N. B., Aug. 11, 1846, and named *C. curta* var. *alpicola*. Recorded as *C. helvola* Blytt by Arthur Bennett in Journ. Bot. 1886, 149.

**C. elongata** L. Sp. Pl. 974 (1753).  
1808.

“Mr. Jonathan Salt discovered this in June, 1807, in a marshy place at Aldwark, near the river Don, below Sheffield.”—E. B. 1920.

**C. lagopina** Wahlenb. in Vet. Acad. Handl. Stockh. 145 (1803).  
1838.

“Discovered on rocks in Lochnagar, Scotland, in Aug., 1836, by Mr. Dickie and Mr. Clark.”—E. B. Suppl. 2815.

**C. canescens** L. Sp. Pl. 974 (1753). *C. curta* Good. (1792). **1670.**

“Gramen cyp. elegans spicâ compositâ. In a pool not far from Middleton towards Coleshill in Warwickshire,” &c.—Ray, Cat. 147.

**C. leporina** L. Sp. Pl. 973 (1753). *C. ovalis* Good. (1792). **1690.**

“Gramen cyperoides spica è pluribus spicis brevibus molliter composita. . . . In pascuis locis humidioribus copiose.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 1, 197. “In a wood near the boarded river” (Middlesex).—Petiver in Gibson’s Camden (1695).

**C. alpina** Sw. in Liljeb. Utk. Svensk. Flora, ed. 2, 26 (1798). **1830.**

Discovered in 1830 by Prof. Balfour and Dr. Greville “among some precipitous rocks which surround a small loch above two miles above Loch Callader.”—E. B. Suppl. 2666 (*C. Vahlîi*).

**C. atrata** L. Sp. Pl. 976 (1753). **1777.**

“Upon the highland mountains frequent as upon Benteskerney . . . in Breadalbane.”—Lightf. Fl. Scot. ii. 555.

**C. fusca** All. Fl. Ped. ii. 269 (1785). *C. Buxbaumii* Wahl. (1803). **1835.**

Found in 1835 “on one of the small islands of Lough Neagh, County Derry, D. Moore.”—Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. i. 305.

**C. stricta** Good. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 196 (1792). **1792.**

“Prope Norwich, D. Pitchford.”—Goodenough, l. c. For earlier (? doubtful) synonyms see Bab. Fl. Cambs, 260; Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 264, 4; and Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 412 (*cæspitosa*).

**C. acuta** Huds. Fl. Angl. 353 (1762). *C. gracilis* Curtis, Fl. Lond. iv. 62 (c. 1783). **1670.**

“Gramen cyp. majus angustifol. . . . in pratis humidis.” Ray, Cat. 143. “In Battersea Meadows.”—Curtis, l. c.

**C. trinervis** Degland in Loisel. Fl. Gall. 731 (1807). **1884.**

Found in 1869-70 in Norfolk by Mr. H. G. Glasspoole. Journ. Bot. 1884, 125.

**C. rigida** Good. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 193 (1792).  
1792.

"In summo vertice montis Snowden, Mr. Hudson. In alpicis Scoticis, Mr. Dickson."—Trans. Linn. Soc. l. c. But it had been found by Sir J. E. Smith in 1782 on Ben Lomond. (See E. B. 2047.)

**C. aquatilis** Wahlenb. in Vet. Acad. Handl. Stockh. 165 (1803). 1832.

"Common on the Clova range of mountains," Scotland. Found by W. J. Hooker, W. S. Burchell, and R. K. Greville [about 1824].—E. B. Suppl. 2758.

**C. kattegatensis** Fries, Ind. Sem. Hort. Upsal. 1857.  
*C. salina* Wahl.  $\beta$  *kattegatensis* Lond. Cat. ed. 8. 1885.

"Caithness, August, 1883, J. Grant."—Journ. Bot. 1885, 50, 290.

**C. vulgaris** Fries, Mant. iii. 153 (1842). 1696.

"Gramen cyperoides foliis caryophylleis spicis erectis sessilibus e seminibus confertis compositis."—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 264. "Gramen caryophylleum, angustissimis foliis, spicis sessilibus brevioribus erectis non compactis, Nobis. . . . Hoc primo a charissimo Fratre Tillemanno ostensum est, dein variis in locis observatum."—Morison, Hist. Ox. iii. 243 (1699). "Peat Bogs on Bullingdon Green."—Sibth. Fl. Oxon. 31 (1794).

**C. glauca** Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, ii. 223 (1772). 1688.

"Gramen cyperoides fol. caryoph. vulg. In pratis humidis verno tempore."—Ray, Hist. ii. 1293. "Harefield" (Middx.).—Blackst. Fascic. 35 (1737).

**C. magellanica** Lam. Encycl. iii. 385 (1789). *C. irrigua* Sm. (1826). 1841.

Edinb. Cat. Brit. Pl. ed. 2 (*irrigua*). First noticed by John Thompson on Muckle Moss, Northumberland.—Babington in Phytol. i. 309 (1842).

**C. limosa** L. Sp. Pl. 977 (1753). 1778.

"In paludibus turfosis in comitatibus Eboracensi, Lancastrensi, Westmorlandico, &c. passim."—Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. ii. 409.

**C. rariflora** Sm. E. B. 2516 (1813). 1813.

"Discovered in 1807 by Mr. G. Don . . . among the mountains of Clova."—E. B. l. c.



**C. digitata** L. Sp. Pl. 975 (1753). **1778.**  
 “Prope Bath, D. Sole.”—Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. ii. 409.

**C. ornithopoda** Willd. Sp. Pl. iv. 255 (1805). **1874.**  
 Discovered May 31, 1874, in Miller’s Dale, Derbyshire,  
 by J. Whitehead and H. Newton.—Journ. Bot. 1874, 371.

**C. humilis** Leysser, Fl. Halensis, 175 (1761). **1792.**  
 “In rupe Sancti Vincentii dictâ, propè Bristol, D. Sole.”  
 Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 167.

**C. montana** L. Fl. Suec. ed. 2, 328 (1755). **1845.**  
 Found by W. Mitten, May, 1843, “by the road side  
 towards Eridge in Sussex, about a mile south of Tunbridge  
 Wells.”—Phytol. ii. 289.

**C. pilulifera** L. Sp. Pl. 976 (1753). **1688.**  
 “Gramen cyperoides spicis brevibus congestis folio  
 molli. . . . In Ericeto Hampstediensis propè Londinum  
 invenit D. S. Doody.”—Ray, Hist. ii. 1910.

**C. ericetorum** Poll. Hist. Pl. Palat. ii. 580 (1777). **1863.**  
 Found by C. C. Babington and J. Ball in 1838 on the  
 Gogmagog Hills, Cambridge, but remained undistinguished  
 till 1861.—E. B. Suppl. 2971.

**C. verna** Chaix in Vill. Pl. Dauph. i. 312 (1787).  
*C. præcox* Jacq. (1778) non Schreb. (1771). **1632.**  
 “Gramen spicatum foliis vetonicæ caryophyllatæ, Lob.”  
 Hampstead Heath.—Johns. Enum.

**C. tomentosa** L. Mant. 123 (1767). **1800.**  
 “In meadows near Merston Measey [Marston Maisey]  
 Wiltshire, Mr. Teesdale.”—Trans. Linn. Soc. v. 269. “He  
 found it . . . in June, 1799.”—E. B. 2046.

**C. pallescens** L. Sp. Pl. 977 (1753). **1670.**  
 “Gramen cyperoides polystachion flavicans spicis brevi-  
 bus propè summitatem caulis. . . . In pratis circa  
 Middleton Agri Warwicensis.”—Ray, Cat. 144.

**C. panicea** L. Sp. Pl. 977 (1753). **1696.**  
 “Gramen cyp. fol. caryophylleis spicis e rarioribus et  
 tumidioribus granis compositis.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 264.  
 “On Chiselhurst and other bogs.”—Petiver, Conc. Gram.  
 6 (1716).

- C. vaginata** Tausch. in Flora, iv. 557 (1821). 1811.  
 “Found by Mr. W. Borrer in August, 1810, on the rocky ledges of Craig Challoch in Breadalbane.”—E. B. 2293 (*C. Mielichhoferi*).
- C. atrofusca** Schkuhr, Riedgr. 106 (1801). *C. ustulata* Wahl. (1803). 1812.  
 “Gathered on Ben Lawers by Mr. Geo. Don.”—E. B. 2404.
- C. frigida** All. Fl. Ped. ii. 270 (1785). 1874.  
 “We have been informed that during the excursion of the Scottish Botanical Alpine Club to the Aberdeen and Forfarshire mountains in August last, Mr. John Sadler . . . discovered . . . *Carex frigida* All.”—Journ. Bot. 1874, 339.
- C. capillaris** L. Sp. Pl. 977 (1753). 1777.  
 “On Benteskerny, Craigneuliet, and Malghyrdy in Breadalbane. Mr. Stuart.”—Lightf. Fl. Scot. ii. 557.
- C. pendula** Huds. Fl. Angl. 352 (1762) 1663.  
 “Gr. cyperoides spica pendula longiore. . . . Teversham Moor,” Cambs.—R. C. C. App. i. 5.
- C. strigosa** Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 411 (1778). 1696.  
 “Gramen cyp. polystachion majusculum latifolium spicis multis longis strigosis. . . . Found in a Lane at Black Notley [Essex] by Mr. Dale.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 265.
- C. depauperata** Curtis ex With. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 1049 (1787). *C. ventricosa* Curtis in Fl. Lond. vi. 68 (c. 1790). 1787.  
 “Discovered by Mr. Curt. [Curtis], Charlton Wood, Kent, Mr. Woodward.”—With. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 1049. In his *Flora Londinensis*, Curtis gives the following account of the discovery of this sedge:—“My much-valued friend the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, of Ealing, has the merit of discovering the *Carex* here figured; we were herborizing together in company with the Rev. Dr. Whitfield in a small wood at the back of Charlton Church, when a single plant of it first caught his eye, and, on further search, we found it in one part of the wood in abundance; Mr. Dickson informs me that he has observed the same species growing wild near Godalming, Surrey; and we are informed that it has also been found by Mr. Sole, of Bath. The late Rev. Mr. Lightfoot [he died 20th Feb. 1788],

who had seen it growing with me, was pleased to call it *depauperata* from the paucity of its flowers, a name in which we sometime acquiesced; but on maturer consideration we think the name we have now given it [*Carex ventricosa*] more expressive of its principal character." Under these circumstances it is a pity that we cannot retain or restore the name *C. ventricosa*, but *C. depauperata* clearly has priority: Goodenough also, in his paper in Trans. Linn. Soc. (1792), called it *C. depauperata*; so that name became established, and it could not now well be altered.

**C. sylvatica** Huds. Fl. Angl. 353 (1762). **1640.**

"Gramen Cyperoides sylvarum tenuius spicatum."—Park. Theatr. 1171. "In Madingley Wood," Cambs.—R. C. C. 67 (1660).

**C. lævigata** Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. v. 272 (1800). **1800.**

"In a marsh near Glasgow, 1793. Mr. J. Mackay."—Linn. Trans. l.c.

**C. binervis** Sm. in Trans. Linn. Soc. v. 268 (1800). **1800.**

"Very common on the driest moors about Aberdeen, Prof. Beattie."—Linn. Trans. l.c. But Curtis, in his Settle Catalogue (1782) under No. 112 (*C. distans*), gives localities which probably included *C. binervis*.

**C. distans** L. Syst. ed. 10, 1263 (1760). **1688.**

"Gramen cyp. spicis parvis longissimè distantibus. . . . Hanc speciem primus mihi ostendit D. Martinus Lister, postea ipse observavi loco putrido & palustri prope Molen-dinum Machius mill dictum sesquimilliari à Witham oppido versus Camalodunum."—Ray, Hist. ii. 1295.

**C. punctata** Gaud. Agrost. Helv. ii. 152 (1811). **1838.**

"Discovered several years ago by Dawson Turner near Beaumaris, N. Wales (Herb. Smith, Linn. Soc.)."—Hook. Fl. Brit. ed. 4, 339.

**C. fulva** Good. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 177 (1792). **1792.**

"Habitat prope Eaton, juxta Shrewsbury."—Good-enough, l.c.



**C. extensa** Good. in Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 175 (1792).  
1792.

"In paludibus prope Harwich." — Goodenough, l.c.  
"Found on Cley Beach, Norfolk, June 18th, 1776, by the  
Rev. H. Bryant." — Smith, Fl. Brit. iii. 992 (1800).  
Petiver's *Cyperoides echinatum majus*, which Smith cites as  
a synonym, was found near Cambridge in 1715; but *C.*  
*extensa* is not recorded for Cambs.

**C. flava** L. Sp. Pl. 975 (1753). 1597.

"St. George's fields (Surrey) and such like places." —  
Ger. 16 ("Gr. palustre echinatum").

**C. Oederi** Retz ex Ehrh. Beitr. vi. 83 (1791). 1802.

"In a Ditch which crosses the Foot path to Stapleford  
near the Nine Wells." — Relhan, Fl. Cambs, ed. 2, 367, as  
*C. extensa*, but identified as *Oederi* by Dawson Turner in  
Bot. Guide, i. 65.

**C. filiformis** L. Sp. Pl. 976 (1753). 1777.

"Plentifully at the south end of Air Links. Dr. Hope."  
Lightf. Fl. Scot. ii. 553 (*C. tomentosa*).

**C. hirta** L. Sp. Pl. 975 (1753). 1655.

"Gramen Cyperoides Nortvegicum, ima foliorum basi  
tantillum lanuginosum. . . . Collegit D. Guil. Boelius,  
hujus amœnissimi studii peritissimus, palustribus Londin-  
ensis agri juxta Altam Portam [Highgate]." — Lob. Ill. 51.

**C. Pseudo-cyperus** L. Sp. Pl. 978 (1753). 1633.

"Pseudo Cyperus. In ditches and waterie places." —  
Ger. em. 29. "In a ditch between the boarded river &  
Islington Road." — Petiver in Gibson's Camden (1695).

**C. acutiformis** Ehrh. Beitr. iv. 43 (1789). *C. paludosa*  
Good. (1792). 1716.

"Mr. Ja. Sherard first observ'd this in a pond near  
Eltham in Kent, about the end of May; and Mr. Rand,  
in the ditches at the 'King's Arms' against Whitehall." —  
Pet. Conc. Gram. no. 159. First well distinguished by  
Curtis as "*C. acuta*," Fl. Lond. fasc. iv. 61 (c. 1783).

**C. riparia** Curtis, Fl. Lond. fasc. iv. 60 (c. 1783).  
1640.

"Gr. Cyperoides majus latifolium. In our owne land."  
—Park. Theatr. 1265. In Cambs, "In fossis & vadis  
amnum pigriorum." — R. C. C. 66 (1660).

**C. rostrata** Stokes in With. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 1059 (1787). *C. ampullacea* Good. (1792). 1670.

“Græmen cyp. polystachion spicis teretibus erectis. . . . In several Pools about Middleton in Warwick-shire.”—Ray, Cat. 145.

**C. vesicaria** L. Sp. Pl. 979 (1753). 1699.

“Gr. cyp. majus præcox spicis turgidis teretibus flavescentibus. . . . In ambulacris Coll. Ædis Christi collectum est.”—Morison, Pl. Hist. Oxon. iii. 242.

**C. pulla** Good. in Trans. Linn. Soc. iii. 78 (1797). 1797.

“In montibus Scoticis D. Dickson.”—Goodenough, l.c.  
“Found on Ben Lawers in 1793 by Mr. J. Mackay.”—Sm. Fl. Brit. iii. 989 (1804).

## PANICUM Linn.

**P. glabrum** Gaud. Agrost. Helv. i. 22 (1811). 1829.

“Gathered by Miss Molesworth at Weybridge, Surrey, where it had long been known to exist by Mr. Borrer.”—W. J. Hooker in E. B. S. 2613 (as *Digitaria humifusa*); many earlier records of *D. sanguinalis* probably belong to this species.

## SETARIA Beauvois, 1812.

**S. viridis** Beauv. Agrost. 51 (1812). 1666.

“Gr. Panici effigie spica simplici. In a field betwixt Tuddington and Hampton-Court.”—Merrett, 56.

## SPARTINA Schreber, 1789.

**S. stricta** Roth, Neue Beytr. i. 101 (1802). 1666.

“Gr. sparteum capite bifido vel gemino. At Crixey Ferry in Essex.”—Merrett, 58.

**S. alterniflora** Loisel. Fl. Gall. ii. 719 (1817). 1836.

“On the flat and muddy shore, banks of the Itchen river, Southampton, Aug. 8, 1836.”—Bromfield in Comp. Bot. Mag. ii. 255.

**S. Townsendi** H. & J. Groves in Rept. of Bot. Exch. Club, 1880 (1881). 1881.

“Mud flats near Hythe, South Hants. H. & J. Groves.” l.c.

**LEERSIA** Solander, 1788.**L. oryzoides** Sw. Prod. Fl. Ind. Occ. 21 (1788). **1844.**

Found by W. Borrer, Sept. 24, 1844, "in three places in the Henfield level," Sussex.—Phytol. i. 1140.

**PHALARIS** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.)**P. arundinacea** L. Sp. Pl. 55 (1753). **1640.**

"Gramen arundinaceum acerosa gluma nostras. In the low moist grounds by Ratcliffe neere London."—Park. Theatr. 1273.

**ANTHOXANTHUM** Linn.**A. odoratum** L. Sp. Pl. 28 (1753). **1666.**

"Gramen Anthoxanthum spicatum J. B. tom. 2, pag. 466, locum non memini."—Merrett, 48.

**HIEROCHLOE** S. G. Gmelin, 1747.**H. borealis** Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. ii. 513 (1817). **1821.**

"In a narrow valley called Kella, Angus. G. Don."—Hook. Scot. 28. "Discovered in 1812."—E. B. S. 2641 (1830).

**ALOPECURUS** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.)**A. myosuroides** Huds. i. 23 (1762). *A. agrestis* L. **1597.**

"Gramen alopecuroides minus. In the moist furrowes of fertill fields."—Ger. 10. "Near Paddington," Buddle. Ray, Syn. iii. 397 (1724).

**A. fulvus** Sm. E. B. 1467 (1805). **1796.**"By the stews in Edgbaston Park," near Birmingham. With. Bot. Arr. ed. 3, 121, as var. of *A. geniculatus*.**A. geniculatus** L. Sp. Pl. 60 (1753). **1597.**

"Gr. fluviatile spicatum."—Ger. 13.

**A. bulbosus** Gouan, Hort. Monsp. 37 (1762). **1724.**

"Gramen myosuroides nodosum. Found by Mr. Jam. Sherard."—Dill. in Ray, Syn. iii. 397, with a figure, but no locality. "In the first Field next the Road before you go into Northfleet (Kent). Dr. Wilmer."—Blackst. Spec. 32 (1746).



**A. pratensis** L. Sp. Pl. 60 (1753). 1597.

“Gramen alopecuroides majus. . . . In the moist furrowes of fertill fields.”—Ger. 9.

**A. alpinus** Sm. E. B. 1126 (1803). 1803.

“Mr. G. Donn has favoured us with this new species of *Alopecurus*, discovered by himself on mountains about Loch Nagore [Lochnagar] in Aberdeenshire.”—E. B. l.c. “Mr. R. Brown . . . informs me that he communicated it to Mr. G. Don.”—Sm. E. Fl. i. 80. Brown discovered the plant in August, 1794, as stated on the ticket accompanying his specimens in Herb. Mus. Brit.

### **MILIUM** Linn. (*Pliny.*)

**M. effusum** L. Sp. Pl. 61 (1753). 1597.

“Gramen miliaceum.”—Ger. 6. Between Sandwich and Canterbury.—Johns. Kent, 29 (1632).

### **PHLEUM** Linn. (*Pliny.*)

**P. alpinum** L. Sp. Pl. 59 (1753). 1777.

“Said to be found on Craigneuliet above Killin.”—Lightf. Fl. Scot. ii. 1133. “In montibus propè Garway Moor,” Scotland.—Jas. Dickson in Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 288 (1794).

**P. pratense** L. Sp. Pl. 59 (1753). 1633.

“Gramen typhinum majus. . . . Plentifully . . . about London.”—Ger. em. 11.

**P. phalaroides** Koel. Gram. Gall. & Germ. 52 (1802).

1785.

“On Newmarket Heath.”—Relhan, Fl. Cambs, 23 (“*Phalaris phleoides*”). “First discovered in Great Britain by Mr. Woodward & Mr. Crowe near Swaffham, Norfolk, in 1780.”—With. Bot. Arr. ed. 2, 66 (1787).

**P. arenarium** L. Sp. Pl. 60 (1753). 1666.

“Gr. Typhoides maximum alterum. Betwixt Deal and Sandwich.”—Merrett, 59. [Messrs. Hanbury & Marshall identify this with *P. arenarium*.] “Gramen typhinum maritimum minus. Sea Cat’s-tail Grass.”—Ray, Cat. 157 (1670).

**MIBORA** Adanson, 1763.

**M. verna** Beauv. Agrost. 167 (1812). *Knappia agrostidea*, Sm. E. B. 1127. 1762.

“Habitat in Wallia, D. Stillingfleet invenit.”—Huds. Fl. Angl. 28 (“*Agrostis minima*”). But see Knapp, Gram. Brit. 110. “Frequent in sandy pastures on the south-west coast of Anglesea, Rev. Mr. H. Davies.”—Sm. Fl. Brit. i. 82 (1800). As to Lobel’s reported Essex locality (Lob. Illust. 20), see Gibson’s Fl. Essex, 360.

**AGROSTIS** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.)

**A. setacea** Curtis, Fl. Lond. vi. 12 (1798). 1778.

“*Agrostis canina* var. . . . supra Hall Down prope Exeter.”—Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 31. “The first information I received of this grass was from my Gardener Robert Squibb, who sent me up some tufts of it from Piddletown Heath, Devonshire” [? Dorsetshire].—Curtis, Fl. Lond. l.c.

**A. canina** L. Sp. Pl. 62 (1753). 1762.

“In pratis humidis frequens.”—Huds. Fl. Angl. 26. “On some parts of Hounslow Heath, abundant, Dr. Goodenough.”—With. Bot. Arr. ed. 3, ii. 127 (1796); as “*A. vinealis*.”

**A. alba** L. Sp. Pl. 63 (1753). 1716.

“Gramen miliaceum majus paniculâ spadiceâ . . . in dry hilly pastures.”—Petiver, Conc. Gram. n. 118.

**A. vulgaris** With. Bot. Arr. ed. 3, ii. 132 (1796). 1670.

“Gramen pratense vulgare spica fere arundinacea . . . in pascuis nihil vulgarius est hoc gramine.”—Ray, Cat. 154.

**POLYPOGON** Desfontaines, 1798.

**P. monspeliensis** Desf. Fl. Atl. i. 67 (1798). 1605.

“*Alopecuros altera maxima Anglica paludosa*. . . . Rignis herbidis Comitatus Zout-hamptoniæ proxime salinas & antiquas ædes Drayton vocatas . . . cis mare duobus miliaribus Anglicis à Portsmouth ex adverso Vectis Insulæ plurima. . . . Hunc quoque udis fossis lacustribusq. Essexiensis comitatus legi juxta Thamesis amœnissima fluentia.”—Lobel, Adv. ii. 469.

**P. littoralis** Sm. Comp. Fl. Brit. ed. 2, 13 (1816).  
1641.

“*Lagopus perpusillus supinus perelegans maritimus* . . . provenit prope castrum South-Sea Castle miliare Anglico a Portsmouth ad lævam unciam vix æquans, nullibi antea vidi.”—Johnson, Merc. Bot. ii. 24.

### **CALAMAGROSTIS** Adanson, 1763.

**C. Epigejos** Roth. Tent. Fl. Germ. i. 34 (1788). 1629.

“*Gra. tomentosum & acerosum Calamagrostis quorundam* Lob.” Between Gillingham and the Isle of Sheppey.—Johns. Kent, 5 [identified by Messrs. Hanbury and Marshall in their Fl. Kent]. In Fl. Middx. the following is given as first British record: “*Calamagrostis sylvæ Di Joannis*. . . . Reede grasse of St. Johns Wood.”—Park. Theatr. 1181 (1640).

**C. lanceolata** Roth. Tent. Fl. Germ. i. 34 (1788).  
1716.

“The first discovery of this grass is owing to Mr. John Scampton a Curious Botanist who sent it me from Leicestershire.”—Petiver, Conc. Gram. n. 69.

### **GASTRIDIDIUM** Beauvois, 1812.

**G. australe** Beauv. Agrost. 21 (1812). 1688.

“*Gramen serotinum arvense spica laxa pyramidali*, Hist. nost. 1288. . . . Near Tunbridge Wells in Kent, Mr. Doody.”—Ray, Fasc. 11–12.

### **APERA** Adanson, 1763.

**A. Spica-venti** Beauv. Agrost. 31 (1812). 1632.

“*Agrorum venti spica* Lob.” Near Canterbury.—Johns. Kent, 30. Johnson (Ger. em. 6) says it is called “Windle strawes,” and used to “adorne our chimneys in Sommer time.”

**A. interrupta** Beauv. Agrost. 31 (1812). 1848.

“Gathered on June 9, 1848, near Thetford [Suffolk] by the Rev. W. W. Newbould.”—Ann. Nat. Hist. ser. 2, ii. 149.



**DEYEUXIA** Clarion, 1812.**D. strigosa** Kunth, Rev. Gram. 77 (1829). 1885.Found by Robert Dick at Loch Duran in Caithness.—  
Journ. Bot. 1885, 253.**D. neglecta** Kunth, Rev. Gram. 76 (1829). 1810.“*Arundo stricta* . . . discovered by Mr. G. Don in  
June, 1807, in a marsh called the White Mire, a mile  
from Forfar.”—E. B. 2160.**AMMOPHILA** Host, 1806.**A. arundinacea** Host, Gram. Austr. iv. 24 (1809).  
1562.“*Spartum* . . . a kinde of sea bente or sea rishe whereof  
the frayles are made that figges and rasines are caried  
hether in out of Spayne. The same bent or sea rishe have  
I sene in Northumberland besyde Ceton Delavale, & ther  
they make hattes of it.”—Turn. Herb. Pt. ii. 144<sup>b</sup>.**A. baltica** Link. Hort. Berol. i. 105 (1821). 1872.Found in 1871 by Mr. W. Richardson, of Alnwick, on  
Ross Links, near Belford, Northumberland.—Journ. Bot.  
1872, 21, 353.**AIRA** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.)**A. caryophyllea** L. Sp. Pl. 66 (1753). 1605.“*Gramen nemorale Avenaceum alterum*. . . . Hoc idem  
*Gramen aridis collibus theriotrophio Regiæ Grynwicht*  
[Greenwich] *Anglo-britanniæ vicinis elapsis annis collegi*.”  
—Lobel, Adv. ii. 465. “*Gramen montanum panicula*  
*spadicea delicatiore*.” In Cambs.—R. C. C. 69 (1660).**A. præcox** L. Sp. Pl. 65 (1753). 1670.“*Gramen parvum præcox spicâ laxâ canescente*. . . .  
In glareosis et sterilioribus plerumque nascitur.”—Ray,  
Cat. 153. “Harefield Common,” Middlesex.—Blackst.  
Fasc. 38 (1737).**CORYNEPHORUS** Beauvois, 1812.**C. canescens** Beauv. Agrost. 90 (1812). 1655.“Hoc gramen radice capillata crassiore maritimis litoreis  
*Kantiæ oritur*.”—Lob. Illust. 8. “Lobel first discovered  
this on the coast of Kent, and Mr. Buddle since him in  
Suffolk.”—Petiver, Conc. Gram. n. 126 (1716). “On  
Yarmouth Denes it abounds.”—E. B. 1190.

**DESCHAMPSIA**, Beauvois.

**D. cæspitosa** Beauv. Agrost. 91 (1812). 1640.

“Gramen segetum panicula speciosa. . . . In the borders of corne fields,” &c.—Park. Theatr. 1159. [“Gr. segetale,” Ger. 5 (1597), is probably this.]

**D. alpina** Roem. & Schult. Syst. ii. 686 (1817). 1810.

“Aira lævigata. . . . Mr. George Don . . . found it on the high mountains of Clova in Angusshire.”—E. B. 2102.

**D. flexuosa** Trin. in Bull. Sc. Acad. Petersb. i. 66 (1836). 1696.

“Gramen paniculatum locustis parvis purpuro-argenteis majus & perenne D. Doody. . . . a D. Doodio observatum & nobis ostensum est.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 258.

**HOLCUS** Linn.

**H. mollis** L. Syst. ed. 10, 1305 (1759). 1688.

“Gramen caninum paniculatum molle.”—Ray, Hist. ii. 1285. “Combe Wood” [? Surrey].—Curtis’s Fl. Lond. v. 8 (c. 1785).

**H. lanatus** L. Sp. Pl. 1048 (1753). 1634

“Gramen pratense paniculatum molle, Bauh.”—Johns. Merc. Bot. 38. Cf. Ger. em. 30<sup>a</sup>.

**TRisetum** Persoon, 1805.

**T. pratense** Pers. Syn. i. 97 (1805). 1670.

“Gramen avenaceum panicula flavescente locustis parvis . . . In pratis & pascuis.”—Ray, Cat. 141.

**AVENA** Linn. (*Virgil, Pliny.*)

**A. pubescens** Huds. Fl. Angl. 42 (1762). 1688.

“Gr. avenaceum glabrum panicula purpuro-argentea splendente. . . . In pascuis circa ædes Comitum Cardiganæ ad Twitnam Middlesexiæ vicum.”—Ray, Hist. ii. 1910.

**A. pratensis** L. Sp. Pl. 80 (1753). 1688.

“Gramen avenaceum montanum spica simplici aristis recurvis. . . . In summis tumulis seu colliculis Bartloviensibus manu quoddam aggestis, in ipso limite agri Essexiensis versus Cantabrigiam inventum ad nos attulit D. Dale.”—Ray, Hist. ii. 1290.

**A. fatua** L. Sp. Pl. 80 (1753). 1576.

“Ægylops Bromoides Belgarum. In Anglia . . . inter hordeum et secale nonnusquam occurrit.”—Lob. Obs. 21.

**ARRHENATHERUM** Beauvois, 1812.

**A. avenaceum** Beauv. Agrost. 55 (1812). 1597.

“Gr. caninum nodosum. . . . In the fields next to S. James Wall as ye go to Chelsey.”—Ger. 22.

**FIBICHIA** Koeler, 1802.

**F. umbellata** Koel. Gram. Gall. & Germ. 309 (1802).  
*Cynodon Dactylon* Pers. (1805). 1688.

“Gramen repens cum penicula graminis Mannæ J. B. . . . Found by Mr. Newton . . . between Pensans and Marketjew in Cornwall.”—Ray, Fascic. 11.

**TRIODIA** R. Brown, 1810.

**T. decumbens** Beauv. Agrost. 76 (1812). 1670.

“Gramen avenaceum minus procumbens paniculis non aristatis.”—Ray, Cat. 141. “Harefield Common” (Middx.). Blackst. Fascic. 34 (1737).

**PHRAGMITES** Trinius. (*Dioscorides*.)

**P. communis** Trin. Fund. Agrost. 134 (1820). 1551.

A kind of “Reede . . . called Phragmitis groweth . . . muche in England.”—Turn. Herb. Pt. i.

**SESLERIA** Scopoli, 1760.

**S. cærulea** Arduin. Animad. Bot. Spec. ii. 18 (1763). 1670.

“Gramen spicatum montanum asperum. . . . E rupium fissuris in monte Ingleborough exit.”—Ray, Cat. 155.  
“Ab amico optimo D. Fitz Roberts accepi, qui alicubi in Cumberlandia collegit.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 325 (1696).

**CYNOSURUS** Linn.

**C. cristatus** L. Sp. Pl. 72 (1753). 1605.

“Gramen Cristatum C. Bauhini. . . . Frequentius variis editis pratis Londinensis agri juxta Hackneum.”—Lob. Adv. ii. 467.



**KOELERIA** Persoon, 1805.**K. cristata** Pers. Syn. i. 97 (1805). 1688.

“Gramen pumilum hirsutum spica purpuro-argentea molli. . . . Observatur nobisque communicata D. Dale in montosis et campestribus sed rarius.”—Ray, Hist. ii. 1265.

“On Banstead Downs, M. Doody.”—Ray, Fascic. 11 (1688),

**MOLINIA** Schrank, 1789.**M. cærulea** Mœnch. Meth. 183 (1794). 1666.

“Gr. pratense spica Lavendulæ. Below the Park on the farther side of Micham Common” [Surrey].—Merrett, 57.

**CATABROSA** Beauvois, 1812.**C. aquatica** Beauv. Agrost. 97 (1812). 1655.

“Gramen dulce udorum. . . . Udis Londinensis agri juxta Thamesis amœnissima fluenta . . . gaudet.”—Lob. Illust. 10.

**MELICA** Linn. (*Dodonæus*.)**M. nutans** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 98 (1762). 1696.

“Gram. Aven. locustis rubris montanum C. B. . . . This was sent Mr. Pettiver out of the North and by him communicated to us.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 262. “Hoc a D. Fitz-Roberts circa Kendalium Westmorlandiæ oppidum primarium collectum & ad me transmissum est.”—Idem. 325.

**M. uniflora** Retz. Obs, i. 10 (1779). 1632.

“Gramen avenaceum rariore grano nemorense, Lob.”—Woods near Faversham.—Johns. Kent, 36.

**DACTYLIS** Linn.**D. glomerata** L. Sp. Pl. 71 (1753). 1640.

“Calamagrostis torosa panicula . . . by the hedge sides in many Countries of the Kingdome.”—Park. Theatr. 1182.

**BRIZA** Linn.**B. media** L. Sp. Pl. 70 (1753). 1570.

“Phalaris pratensis minor . . . herbidis pratensibusque . . . Angliæ oritur.”—Lob. Adv. 16.

**B. minor** L. Sp. Pl. 70 (1753). 1778.

“Prope Bath, D. Alchorne.”—Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 38.  
 “Between Penzance and Marketjew, Cornwall, 1774.  
 Lightf. in his herbarium.”—Sm. E. Fl. i. 133. [Previously  
 found in Jersey by Sherard.]

**POA** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.)

**P. annua** L. Sp. Pl. 68 (1753). 1597.

“Gramen minimum album. . . . Very plentifully among  
 the hop-gardens in Essex.”—Ger. 2.

**P. bulbosa** L. Sp. Pl. 70 (1753). 1762.

“Prope Clapham in Com. Surriensi.”—Huds. Fl. Angl.  
 34. “Dom. Stone nuper prope Yarmouth spontaneam  
 invenit.”—Sm. Fl. Brit. pref. p. 7 (1800).

**P. alpina** L. Sp. Pl. 67 (1753). 1777.

“On the sides of Craig-challeach above Finlarig in  
 Breadalbane, Mr. Stuart.”—Lightf. Fl. Scot. i. 96.

**P. stricta** Lindeb. in Bot. Notiser, 10, 1856. 1872.

“Lochnagar, Aberdeenshire,” &c.—Syme, E. B. xi. 116.

**P. laxa** Haenke in Jirasek. Beob. Reisengeb. 118 (1791).  
 1800.

“On Ben Nevis, Mr. Mackay.”—Sm. Fl. Brit. 101  
 (“*P. flexuosa*”).

**P. glauca** With. Bot. Arr. ed. 3, ii. 148 (1796). 1778.

“*P. pratensis*  $\beta$  *alpina*. In monticis Westmorlandicis,  
 Cumberlandicis, &c.”—Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 39. “Crib  
 y Ddeseil [Snowdon], Mr. Griffith.”—With. l. c.

**P. Balfourii** Parnell in Ann. N. H. x. 122 (1842).  
 1842.

“Gathered by Dr. Balfour on Ben Voirlich near the  
 head of Loch Lomond.”—Parnell, l. c. 121.

**P. nemoralis** L. Sp. Pl. 69 (1753). 1762.

“In sylvis et umbrosis.”—Huds. Fl. Angl. 35. “Seems  
 to have been first noticed in England by Mr. Hudson or  
 by myself, who sent it to him in the year 1759,” Mr.  
 Pulteney. But Mr. Druce (Fl. Berks, 577) identifies it  
 with the “Gramen pratense paniculatum majus angustiore  
 folio C. B.” sent to Petiver by Tillemann Bobart. (See Ray,  
 Syn. ed. 2, 325.)

**P. compressa** L. Sp. Pl. 69 (1753). 1716.

"Gramen pratense medium culmo compresso Buddle Hort. Sicc. . . . Mr. Buddle, that accurate Graminist, observed this on the walls of Malden," Essex.—Petiver, Conc. Gram. n. 130. "On the walls about Eltham (Middlesex) . . . Mr. J. Sherard."—Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 409, 5 (1724).

**P. pratensis** L. Sp. Pl. 67 (1753). 1597.

"Gr. pratense minus."—Ger. 2.

**P. palustris** L. (?) 1889.

Discovered in Perthshire, in July, 1889, by Mr. William Barclay.—F. Buchanan White in Journ. Bot. 1889, 273.

**P. trivialis** L. Sp. Pl. 67 (1753). 1597.

"Gr. pratense."—Ger. 2. This and *P. pratensis* were first well distinguished by Hudson and Curtis. See especially Fl. Lond. ii. 5, 6.

### GLYCERIA R. Brown, 1810.

**G. fluitans** R. Br. Prod. 179 (1810). 1597.

"Gramen fluviatile. . . . Flote grasse . . . growes everywhere in waters."—Ger. 13. "Gramen aquaticum panicula longissima nondum descriptum . . . about London." How, Phyt. 50 (1650).

**G. plicata** Fries, Mant. iii. 176 (1842). 1845.

Distinguished from last species by Messrs. T. Moore and C. C. Babington in Ann. N. H. xvi. 232.—E. B. 1520 ("Poa fluitans") represents this species.

**G. aquatica** Wahl. Fl. Gothob. 18 (1820). 1597.

"Gramen majus aquaticum. . . . In fennie and watery places."—Ger. 6.

**G. maritima** Wahl. Fl. Gothob. 17 (1820). 1655.

"Gramen maritimum vulgatissimo pratensi Gramini congener aut similis . . . maritimis litoreis Kantiæ oritur." Lob. Illust. 8. [I am indebted to Messrs. Hanbury and Marshall's Fl. Kent for this identification.]

**G. distans** Wahl. Fl. Upsal. 36 (1820). 1778.

"Prope Exmouth, circa Northfleet," &c.—Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 34 ("*Aira aquatica*, var."). "Hampstead, July, 1786."—Curtis Fl. Lond. vi. 10 ("*Poa retroflexa*").



**G. Borreri** Bab. in E. B. Suppl. 2797 (1837). 1837.  
 "Gathered by Mr. Borrer at Gosport" (Hants) and elsewhere.—Babington, l. c.

**FESTUCA** Linn. (*Dodonæus*.)

**F. procumbens** Kunth, Rev. Gram. i. 129, ex En. i. 393 (1833). c. 1794.

Gathered by Curtis in 1793 at the foot of St. Vincent's Rock, Bristol.—Curtis, Fl. Lond. vi. 11. (" *Poa procumbens*.")

**F. rigida** Kunth, Rev. Gram. i. 129, ex En. i. 393 (1833). 1597.

"Gramen minus duriusculum. In moist fresh marrishes." Ger. 4; and Johns. Merc. Bot. p. 39 (1634).

**F. rottbœllioides** Kunth, Rev. Gram. i. 129, ex En. i. 395 (1833). *Sclerochloa loliacea* Woods. 1688.

"Gramen pumilum Loliaceo simile. . . . This was shewn me by Mr. Newton who found it at Bare about a mile from Lancaster, as also nigh the Saltpans about a mile from Whithaven Cumberland, at Bright-Helmston in Sussex, & alibi in maritimis."—Ray, Fascic. 11.

**F. uniglumis** Soland. ap. Ait. Hort. Kew. i. 108 (1789). 1716.

"Festuca sterilis humilima spica unam partem spectante. . . . Found by Mr. Dale in Mersey-Isle near Colchester."—Petiver, Conc. Gram. no. 101.

**F. ambigua** Le Gall, Fl. Morbihan, 731 (1852). 1856.  
 "On the Dover, Ryde, 1839" (" *F. uniglumis*  $\beta$  ").—Bromfield, Fl. Vectensis, 606. See Journ. Linn. Soc. v. 189.

**F. myurus** L. Sp. Pl. 74 (1753). 1633.

"Gramen murorum spica longissima. Found by Mr. Goodyer upon the wals of the antient city of Winchester." Ger. em. 30.

**F. sciuroides** Roth. Tent. ii. 130 (1787). 1670.

"Gramen paniculatum bromoides minus paniculis aristatis unam partem spectantibus. In marginibus herbosis, et ad sepes."—Ray, Cat. 154.

**F. ovina** L. Sp. Pl. 73 (1753). 1688.

"Gramen capillaceum locustellis pinnatis non aristatis.

. . . Observavit et ad me attulit D. Dale."—Ray, Hist. ii. 1288. "Invenimus etiam inter plantas nostras siccas olim collectas."—Ray, Syn. ed. ii. 260.

**F. rubra** L. Sp. Pl. 74 (1753). 1762.

"Habitat in pascuis siccis."—Huds. ed. i. 36. ". . . in comitatu Westmorlandico."—Huds. ed. ii. 45.

**F. fallax** Thuill. Fl. Par. ed. 2, 50 (1799). *F. duriuscula*, Linn. 1670.

"Gramen pratense panicula sparsa versus unam partem, duriore."—Ray, Cat. 153.

**F. sylvatica** Vill. Hist. Pl. Dauph. ii. 105 (1786). 1800.

"In a moist wooded valley at the foot of Ben Lawers, 1793, Mr. Mackay."—Sm. Fl. Brit. i. 121 ("F. calamaria").

**F. pratensis** Huds. Fl. Angl. 37 (1762). 1670.

"Gramen paniculatum elatius paniculis seu spicis muticis squamosis. . . . In pratis."—Ray, Cat. 153.

**F. arundinacea** Schreb. Spic. Fl. Lips. 57 (1771). 1688.

"Gramen arundinaceum aquaticum panicula avenacea . . . a D. Sam Doody . . . ad ripas Thamesis fluvii inter Londinum et Chelseiam observatum ad nos siccum transmissum est."—Ray, Hist. ii. 1909.

## **BROMUS** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.)

**B. giganteus** L. Sp. Pl. 77 (1753). 1688.

"Gramen avenaceum glabrum panicula e spicis rarioribus strigosis composita aristis tenuissimis. . . . Fulhamiæ prope Londinum in aggere inter locum excensionis è cymbis & Episcopale palatium a D. Doody observatum & ad nos transmissum est."—Ray, Hist. ii. 1909.

**B. ramosus** Huds. Fl. Angl. 40 (1762). *B. asper* Murr. (1770). 1634.

"Gramen avenaceum lanuginosum glumis rarioribus longis. Hairy Haver-grasse."—Johns. Merc. Bot. 40.

**B. erectus** Huds. Fl. Angl. 39 (1762). 1690.

"Festuca Avenacea sterilis spicis erectis. In the hedges beyond Botley near Oxford" (Bobart).—Ray, Syn. ed. i. 237.

**B. madritensis** L. Am. Acad. iv. 265 (1759). 1716.

"Festuca avenacea sterilis paniculis confertis erectioribus aristis brevioribus. About Sandown Castle [Kent]

where Mr. James Sherard found it."—Petiver, Conc. Gram. n. 4. "Near Battersea Church."—Curtis, Fl. Lond. vi. 5 (1794). "*B. diandrus*."

***B. sterilis* L. Sp. Pl. 77 (1753). 1597.**

"*Bromos sterilis*."—Ger. 69.

***B. secalinus* L. Sp. Pl. 76 (1753). 1666.**

"*Gr. bromoides latiore panicula*, Park. . . . Woods below Hamsted."—Merrett, 49.

***B. racemosus* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 114 (1762), or *B. commutatus* Schrad. Fl. Germ. i. 353 (1806). 1690.**

"*Festuca Avenacea spicis strigosioribus e glumis glabris compactis a nobis & D. Dale observata præcedentibus* [i. e. *B. mollis*] *varietas esse videtur*."—Ray, Syn. 191.

***B. mollis* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 112 (1762). 1641.**

"*Gramen Bromoides venum spicis erectis*. Early meadow Drauk or Darnell-grasse."—Johns. Merc. Bot. ii. 22.

***B. interruptus* Druce in Pharm. Journ. Suppl. Oct. 5, 1895. 1888.**

Found by Mr. G. C. Druce in Berkshire, and recorded as *B. mollis* var. *interruptus* in Rep. of Bot. Exch. Club for 1888. See Fl. Berks, 593.

### **BRACHYPODIUM Beauvois, 1812.**

***B. gracile* Beauv. Agrost. 101 (1812). *B. sylvaticum* R. & S. (1817). 1629.**

"*Gram. spica Brizæ majus*, Bauh." Highgate wood.—Johns. Eric. Probably this species. See Fl. Middlesex, 333; and Ger. em. 29<sup>bis</sup>. "*Gramen avenaceum dumentorum spicâ simplici*. . . . In sepibus & dumetis hac specie nihil frequentius."—Ray, Cat. 140 (1670).

***B. pinnatum* Beauv. Agrost. 101 (1812). 1696.**

"*Gramen spica Brizæ majus*. In copses and hedges common enough about Oxford, D. Bobart."—Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 248. "In Woodstock Park, Mr. J. Sherard. On all the Heaths and Commons for twenty miles on this side York; Idem."—Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 392 (1724).



**LOLIUM** Linn. (*Virgil.*)**L. perenne** L. Sp. Pl. 83 (1753). 1548.

“Phenix Dioscoridis . . . called in Cābridgeshire Way bent.”—Turn. Names, D. v. back. Compare Turn. Herb. ii. 17.

**L. temulentum** L. Sp. Pl. 83 (1753). 1548.

“Lolium. . . . Darnel groweth amonge the corne and the corne goeth out of kynde into Darnel.”—Turn. Names, E. ij. “Lolium sive Triticum temulentum Lob.” Between Sandwich and Canterbury.—Johns. Kent, 29 (1632).

**TRITICUM** Linn. (*Pliny.*)**T. caninum** L. Sp. Pl. 86 (1753). 1690.

“Gramen caninum aristatum radice non repente sylvaticum. Found plentifully growing in Stoken-Church Woods,”Oxon (Bobart).—Ray, Syn. ed. i. 235.

**T. repens** L. Sp. Pl. 86 (1753). 1597.

“Gramen caninum. . . . In gardens and arable grounds as an infirmitie and plague.”—Ger. 22.

**T. pungens** Pers. Syn. i. 109 (1805). 1724.

“Gramen maritimum spica loliacea foliis pungentibus nostras Pluk. Alm. 173. . . . Prope Sherness in insula Sheppy & ad Delkey prope Chichester.”—Ray, Syn. ed. 3, 391. [This is identified as *T. pungens* in Fl. Kent.]

**T. acutum** DC. Bot. Gall. 529 (1828). 1856.

“Sandy sea-shores, probably not rare.”—Bab. Man. ed. 4, 412. (*T. laxum*) cf. Bab. Fl. Cambs, 310. But see Fl. Kent, 418, for a much earlier doubtful record.

**T. junceum** L. Am. Acad. iv. 266 (1759). 1632.

“Gram. spica Tritici mutici, Bauh.” Between Margate and Sandwich.—Johns. Kent, 23. [Messrs. Hanbury and Marshall identify this with *T. junceum*.]

**LEPTURUS** R. Brown, 1810.**L. filiformis** Trin. Fund. Agrost. 123 (1820). 1632.

“Gramen parvum marinum spica loliacea.” Near Margate.—Johns. Kent, 11. Cf. Ger. em. ch. xxii. par. 8.

**NARDUS** Linn. (*Theophrastus*.)**N. stricta** L. Sp. Pl. 53 (1753). 1632.

“Gramen spartium capillaceo folio minimum,” Hampstead.—Johns. Enum. See Ger. em. ch. xxii. par. 10.

**HORDEUM** Linn. (*Virgil*.)**H. sylvaticum** Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 57 (1778). 1666.

“Gr. Secalinum maximum. . . . In the woods a mile west from Petersfield” [Hants].—Merrett, 57.

**H. secalinum** Schreb. Spic. Fl. Lips. 148 (1771).  
*H. pratense* Huds. (1778). 1633.

“Gramen secalinum or Rie-grasse . . . commonly in our medowes.”—Johns. Ger. em. ch. xxii. par. 4.

**H. murinum** L. Sp. Pl. 85 (1753). 1548.

“The wal Barley whiche groweth on mud walles.”—Turn. Names, D. v. back. “Hordeum spontaneum spurium Holcus Plinii, Anguillaræ.” Near Rochester.—Johns. Kent, 2 (1629).

**H. marinum** Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 57 (1778). 1688.

“Gramen secalinum palustre et maritimum. In palustribus frequentissimum est.”—Ray, Hist. ii. 1258.

**ELYMUS** Linn. (*Dioscorides*.)**E. arenarius** L. Sp. Pl. 83 (1753). 1762.

“In littoribus maritimis frequens.”—Huds. Fl. Angl. 45. “In Insula Bute; et prope Exmouth in Devoniam.”—Huds. Fl. Angl. ed. 2, 56 (1778).

## SUMMARY.

THE primary object of the list of extracts now concluded is, as already explained, to supply a concise answer, with regard to each of our native flowering plants, to the question, "How long has this plant been known as British?" and with that view the date of each "first record" has been printed in bolder type; but, in addition to this information, an analysis of the list will bring to light some other interesting facts, which may be briefly pointed out as follows:—

From the works of William Turner, ranging from 1538 to 1568, we obtain notices of 238 native flowering plants, which may be considered the foundation of our British Flora. Of course a large proportion of these were well known to Englishmen at a much earlier period, and earlier notices of some of them may be found in English literature. For instance, in Chaucer's familiar lines—

"As oak fir birch aspe alder holm poplere  
Willow elm plane ash box chestein lind laurere  
Maple thorn beech hazel yew whippul tree."

*Knight's Tale*, ll. 2063–5 (c. 1386)—

nearly all our native trees are enumerated, and several of our familiar wild flowers and medicinal plants are mentioned by old writers before Turner's time.

Turner, however, was the first to record the majority of our native plants known in his day. In his *Names of Herbes* (1548) he speaks of some "newe founde Herbes whereof is no mention in any olde auncient wryter," and amongst these we find "Our Ladies Mantel" (*Alchemilla vulgaris*), "Herbe ij pence or two penigrasse" (*Lysimachia nummularia*), the Twayblade (*Listera ovata*), &c.; and his *Herball* contains numerous references to plants which he appears to have been the first to name and distinguish.

Turner's list is so interesting that it may be worth while to examine it with some care. Of course, it consists mostly of quite common plants, but a few are not



so, e.g. *Adonis*, *Helleborus viridis*, *Lepidium latifolium*, *Crambe*, *Althæa officinalis*, *Genista anglica*, *Ribes rubrum*, *Cotyledon*, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, *Trinia*, *Meum Athamanticum*, *Sambucus Ebulus*, *Rubia peregrina*, *Anthemis nobilis*, *Artemisia Absinthium*, *Onopordon*, *Anagallis cærulea*, *Cuscuta*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Digitalis*, *Orobanche major*, *Mentha Pulegium*, *Marrubium*, *Teucrium Scordium*, *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, *Atriplex Portulacoides*, *Polygonum Bistorta*, *Daphne Laureola*, *Viscum*, *Euphorbia Paralias*, *Mercurialis annua*, *Myrica Gale*, *Juniperus*, *Iris fætidissima*, *Ruscus*, *Polygonatum*, *Colchicum*, and *Paris*. All these are very interesting early records. Of absentees, even amongst common plants, of course a long list may be made. There are no sedges, and only five grasses. Amongst trees, *Carpinus* and *Pinus* are absent. Only two *Geraniums* and three *Veronicas* appear. The *Umbelliferæ* and *Compositæ* show up well with twenty-one species in each order. Of Hawkweeds, only one, *H. Pilosella*, can be clearly identified.

From our next contributor, Lobel (1570, &c.), we obtain no less than eighty first records, some of the most interesting being *Aquilegia*, *Sisymbrium Sophia*, *Cakile maritima*, *Ornithopus*, *Parnassia*, *Bidens cernua*, *Chlora*, *Atropa* (a curious absentee from Turner's list), *Hydrocharis*, *Gagea*, *Narthecium*, *Sagittaria*, and *Butomus*. He also gives us our first sedges, *C. hirta* and *remota*, and five grasses, including *Polypogon monspeliensis*.

From Gerard's famous Herball (1597) we obtain a valuable addition of one hundred and eighty-two species, and, by adding this number to Turner's two hundred and thirty-eight and Lobel's eighty, we find that just about five hundred species of British plants were known and described three hundred years ago, including twenty-one grasses and three sedges.

Bauhin's *Prodromus* (1620) gives us our first Scotch plant (*Trientalis*). In Johnson's edition of Gerard and his other works (1629-1641) we get an addition of one hundred and seventy, and Parkinson adds twenty-eight, many of them very interesting—e.g. *Meconopsis cambrica*, *Lavatera arborea*, *Arbutus unedo* (our first Irish record), *Urtica pilulifera*, *Malaxis paludosa*, *Cypripedium Calceolus*, and the strangely late first notice of *Pinus sylvestris*, which he says he "had been assured" grew in Scotland. How's *Phytologia Britannica* (1650) is in the main a verbatim

reprint of Johnson's *Mercurius Botanicus*, but contains also a few interesting new records, furnished by Rev. Richard Heaton, Mr. Stonehouse, and others, including *Dryas*, *Arnoseris*, *Gentiana verna*, *Melittis*, *Habenaria viridis*, and *Ophrys aranifera*. Altogether sixteen new plants are derived from this little duodecimo.

From Merrett's *Pinax* (1666) we obtain first records of forty-six species, including several of our rarer Orchises. We thus arrive at a total of about seven hundred and sixty known before Ray's time.

Ray's works (1660-1696) give us an addition of exactly two hundred species, including eighteen sedges and twenty-eight grasses, and, adding about half-a-dozen plants first noticed by Plot, Morison, and others, we find that the known Flora at the end of the seventeenth century amounts to about nine hundred and seventy species.

In the eighteenth century, Petiver, Lightfoot, Hudson, and others, give us one hundred and seventy-five new records, fifty-five of them being Scottish plants; and in the nineteenth century over three hundred additions are recorded in the foregoing list. This gives us a grand total of about fourteen hundred and sixty species, counting only a small selection of the *Rubi* and *Hieracia* of the London Catalogue.

## ERRATA.

## PAGE

- 7, line 8. For "caniculato" read "canulato."
14. **Subularia aquatica.** Read "a D. Sherard," &c., and omit "(sic)."
- 15, line 12. Should read "**B. pastoris**, Weber," &c.
- 28, line 3. Read "**LEPIGONUM** Fries, 1818," and omit the brackets.
48. **Alchemilla vulgaris.** Add reference "Turn. Names, H. j." The date should be "**1548**," not "**1848**."
55. **HIPPURIS.** For "(*Horsetail*)" read "*Horsetail*."
66. **Tordylium maximum.** Substitute as first record "T. sem. minus hirto & limbo quasi lævi seu parum granulato . . . passim circa. . . . Londinum."—Morison, Pl. Umb. 40 (1762).
90. For "**E. Cinerea**" read "**E. cinerea**."
91. For "**HIPOPITYS**" read "**HYPOPITYS**."
137. Near the bottom. *O. Simia* should be in strong type, not italics.
156. Read "**P. filiformis** Nolte, Novit. Fl. Holsat. 20 (1826)." Also read "**R. rostellata** Koch ex Reichb. Ic. Pl. Crit. ii. 66."



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